

affair was published at the time, entitled, " Cruelty punished ; or a
 " full and perfect Relation of the unparalleled Inhumanity of Wil-
 " liam Deane, Robert Deane, and Margaret Deane, practised upon
 " the Body of Jane King, a young beautiful Maiden living at Clay-
 " hill, at Enfield ; together with their Trial at the Old Bayley on
 " Thursday, April 26, 1677, and the Judges' Speeches, and their
 " Charge given to the Jury. Also, an Account of their Speeches,
 " and Carriage at Tybourn, at their Execution, Friday, May 4,
 " 1677."

Family of
 Fielding Earl
 of Denbigh.

" The Lady Bridget Fielding, daughter to the Right Hon. Basil
 " Earl of Desmond, and the Lady Hester his wife, was borne Sep.
 " y^e 14th, and baptized the 22, 1698." She married James Otway,
 Esq. Basil, son of the Earl of Denbigh and Desmond, was bap-
 tized Oct. 1, and buried Oct. 22, 1699. Elizabeth, his daughter,
 was baptized Aug. 25, 1700 ; she died unmarried. Basil Earl of
 Denbigh, married Hester, daughter of Sir Basil Firebrace, whose fa-
 mily seem to have had some connection with the manor and lodges
 at Enfield¹⁰⁰.

Viscount Kill-
 morey.

" The Right Honourable Viscount Kilmurry, buried April 20,
 " 1717." Robert Viscount Killmorey, (son of Robert the seventh
 Viscount,) succeeded to the title anno 1710. He died in his mino-
 rity, being a pupil of Dr. Uvedale at Enfield. John, his younger
 brother, is the present Viscount.

Sir Robert
 Nightingale.

" Sir Robert Nightingale, Bart. buried July 24, 1722." His an-
 cestor, Thomas Nightingale, was created a Baronet anno 1628. The
 title is now extinct.

Family of
 Parker.

" Hon^{ble} Mrs. Anne Rumbald, buried Jan. 15, 1729-30."
 " John, son of Sir Henry Parker, Bart. and Dame Catherine his
 " wife, baptized July 8, 1744." Only son of Sir Henry. He died

¹⁰⁰ See p. 289, note 43.

in his father's lifetime, anno 1769. The present Baronet is son of Sir Hyde, and nephew of Sir Henry here mentioned.

"The Hon. Elizabeth Vaughan, buried May 24, 1755." First wife of the present Earl of Lisburne, and daughter of Joseph Gascoigne Nighthingale, Esq. "Theodosia Charlotta Vaughan, (daughter of Lord Lisburne,) buried April 30, 1773."

Family of Vaughan, Earl of Lisburne.

"Susanna Wells, buried Oct. 5, 1763." The woman at whose house Elizabeth Canning, of famous memory, was said to have been confined. The strange and mysterious affair of Canning and the gipsy engaged a very considerable share of the public attention during the years 1753 and 1754. To those who do not remember that period, and by accident have never heard of this extraordinary affair, it may be necessary to mention briefly, that Elizabeth Canning, a servant girl, having been to visit a relation on New-year's day 1753, did not return to her master's house that night, nor was she heard of for a month afterwards; when she came to her mother's, in a very emaciated and deplorable condition, and affirmed, that on the night she disappeared, she had been attacked in Moor-fields by two men, who robbed her, and carried her by force to the house of one Mother Wells at Enfield-wash¹⁶⁶, where she had been confined till the day of her return, when she effected her escape by jumping out of a window. During the whole time of her confinement, she declared, that she had existed upon a few crusts of bread and a pitcher of water. She accused, at the same time, an old woman, of cutting off her stays; and some days afterwards, being taken to the house at Enfield-wash, fixed the charge upon one Mary Squires, a travelling gipsy, then at Wells's. In consequence of these charges, both Squires and Wells were apprehended, and tried at the Old Bailey; the former was condemned to be hanged, and the latter was burned in the

Susanna Wells.

Story of Elizabeth Canning and the gipsy.

¹⁶⁶ This house, of which a view and ground-plan was published, is still standing at Enfield-wash, on the east side of the road, at the corner of a lane which leads to the marsh.

hand and imprifoned. Canning's story, nevertheless, was fo extraordinary, and in fome of its leading circumftances fo improbable and inconfiftent, that many people were induced to fufpect an impofture. After the trial of Squires and Wells, new matter of fufpicion arofe; and in the courfe of fome inquiries, which were very laudably fet on foot by Sir Crifp Gascoyne, the Lord Mayor, very ample evidence was obtained of the innocence of Mary Squires, and the guilt of Canning. The refult of thefe inquiries was laid before the King, who referred the whole matter to the Attorney and Solicitor General, (Sir Dudley Ryder, and the late Earl Mansfield, then William Murray, Efq.) and in confequence of their declaration, that the weight of evidence was in favour of the gipfey, ſhe received his Majeſty's pardon, and Wells was diſcharged from her confinement. It was now Canning's turn to be proſecuted, and ſhe was brought to the bar at the Old Bailey, May 1, 1754, being charged with wilful and corrupt perjury. The trial laſted ſeven days, when, after a patient and impartial hearing, the *alibi* of Mary Squires having been proved, by one of the moſt extraordinary chains of evidence which ever was brought before a court of juſtice, Canning was found guilty, and ſentenced to ſeven years transportation.—Such is the ſummary of a ſtory, which occupied, in a moſt uncommon degree, the attention of the public, who were divided into two parties, not unaptly called the *Egyptians* and the *Canningites*; and with ſuch zeal did the partifans on each ſide ſupport their favourite cauſe, that it was not unfrequent for the beſt friends to quarrel when they failed of convincing each other upon this myſterious and complicated affair. Canning's was the popular party; the mob were fo zealouſly attached to her intereſt, that they proceeded to the moſt violent outrages, groſſly inſulting the Lord Mayor, breaking his coach windows, and even threatening his life¹⁷⁰.

¹⁷⁰ See an advertisement, ſigned Rawlinſon, daily papers, May 14, 1754. Mayor, (who ſucceeded Gascoyne,) in the

Henley entertained the audience, at his oratory, with eulogiums upon her, and invectives against her adversaries; nor were there wanting persons of the most respectable character, who gave her their countenance and support, and contributed largely to the subscriptions, which, in every stage of the business, and even after the event of her trial, were solicited and obtained for her⁷¹. Perhaps, it is not to be wondered at, that they who had originally espoused the girl's cause, from a conviction of her innocence and sufferings, should, while their minds were still under the influence of prejudice, continue to maintain the same opinion even after her trial⁷², since an unprejudiced reader, even at this distance of time, must bestow some attention upon the weight and credibility of contradictory evidence, before he can decide upon what is now generally allowed the perjury of Canning, and the innocence of Squires. Dr. Hill was the first who wrote in favour of the gipsy; Allan Ramsay, under a fictitious character, took the same side. The anonymous pamphlets upon the subject, and the prints, were very numerous⁷³.

“ Sir

⁷¹ See frequent advertisements in the daily papers. It is said that she raised so large a sum as enabled her to form a very advantageous matrimonial alliance with a planter in New England, whither she was suffered to transport herself. I have been informed, that she died not many years afterwards.

⁷² One person positively asserted her innocence after her trial upon most *indisputable* authority. Read his advertisement. “Aabyan advertisement April 1753. I was confidently sure from the naivety of Elizabeth Canning that her case was certainly true; one, the mid-heaven to the square moon; Lilly 676. viz. it produces the disesteem of the community, thwarting and contention by base and unworthy women; loss of honour; it produces the sentence of some magistrate or judge against them, &c.: the other the moon to the opposition of Saturn; he is

“ lord of horrible misrule and tragical mischief; all manner of mischief that can be devised; divers positions concur to the like effect, so as to prove it a truth beyond contradiction, testified by numbers of the most learned men from experience in all ages, from the application of Mars to Jupiter the 30th day of this month, who is esteemed the worker of justice; I verily believe, and doubt not, that Elizabeth Canning will by then be freed from all the dangers she labours under.

“ John Harman, watch-maker, Bloomsbury.

“ Daily Advertiser, June 18, 1754.”

⁷³ The following is, perhaps, nearly a complete list, with the dates of publication and prices.

1. The Case of Elizabeth Canning, fairly stated. 6d. Cowper. March 1753.

2. A clear State of the Case of Elizabeth Canning,

Sir Samuel
Bickley.

“ Sir Samuel Bickley, Bart. buried July 29, 1773.” His ancestor, Francis Bickley of Attleborough in Norfolk, was created a baronet by Charles

Canning, by H. Fielding, Esq. 1s. Millar. March 1753.

3. The Story of Elizabeth Canning considered, by Dr. Hill. 1s. Cowper. Ibid.

4. The Truth of the Case; or Canning and Squires fairly opposed. 6d. Cowper. Ibid.

5. The Evidence of Elizabeth Canning fully confuted, by Britannicus. 6d. Corbett. April.

6. A Physical Account of the Case of Elizabeth Canning, by James Solas Dodd, surgeon. 1s. Bouquet. Ibid.

7. The Account of Canning and Squires fairly balanced. Bizet. May.

8. Elizabeth Canning's Story displayed. 1s. June.

9. An Appeal to the Public in behalf of Elizabeth Canning, by Dan. Cox, M. D. 1s. Owen. June.

10. The hard Case of Mary Squires and Susanna Wells. 6d. Ibid.

11. A Letter from a Clergyman to the Earl of ——— on the Affairs of E. Canning. June. (By Allan Ramsay.)

12. The Devil outdone; or, a Contest between E. Canning, Mary Squires, and Dr. ——— A Ballad. 6d. July.

13. The controverted hard Case; or, Mary Squires's Magazine of Facts re-examined, 6d. Cowper. (With an Engraving of the Court at the Old Bailey, by Gravelot.) July.

14. Canning's Magazine; or, a Review of the whole Evidence, &c. Corbett. July.

15. A complete Answer to the Clergyman's Letter to the Earl of ——— concerning the Affairs of E. Canning, by a Wild Indian. Fuller. September.

16. An Ode to Sir Crisp Gascoyne, Protector of the Innocent, by Mr. Becknock. 6d. Corbett. May 1754.

17. Truth Triumphant; or, The Proceed-

ings against Canning. 6d. Symphon. May.

18. Miss Canning and the Gypsey, 6d. Corbett. May.

19. A Letter from an unhappy Young Lady in Newgate to a Right Honourable Magistrate. 4d. May.

20. A full and authentic Account (in numbers) of the strange and mysterious Affair between Elizabeth Canning and Mary Squires. 2d. weekly. Corbett.

21. Some Account of the Case between Elizabeth Canning and Mary Squires. 1s. Corbett. May.

22. Some Account of the Case between Elizabeth Canning and Mary Squires, by E. Biddulph. 1s. June.

23. Narrative and Remarks on the last Pamphlet. 1s. Symphon.

24. The unfortunate Maid exemplified in the Story of E. Canning. 6d. Corbett. July.

25. The Enquiry of Sir Crisp Gascoyne into the Case of Canning and Squires. 2s. Hodges. July.

26. A Counter Address to the Public, occasioned by Sir Crisp Gascoyne's Address to the Liverymen of London, 2d July.

27. A Liveryman's Reply to Sir Crisp Gascoyne's Address. 1s. Reeve. July.

28. A Refutation of Sir Crisp Gascoyne's Address. 1s. August.

29. The Chronicle of the Canningites and Gipsyites. 6d. Corbett. August.

30. The Canningite's Creed. 2d. August.

31. The Egyptian's Creed. 2d. August.

32. Genuine and Impartial Memoirs of Elizabeth Canning. 3s. Bouquet. August.

33. Elizabeth Canning's Story vindicated. Corbett. August.

34. The Canniniad, a ballad. 6d. Symphon. September.

35. A Refutation of Sir Crisp Gascoyne's Address. 2s. 6d. Payne. December.

36. Trial

Charles II. anno 1661. This man, with whom the title became extinct, dishonoured a respectable family from which he was descended, by crimes which involved him in distress and infamy. Having undergone a disgraceful punishment some years before at Lincoln, he ended his days at the King's Head in Enfield, in extreme want.

" Thomas Hills, son of Thomas and Susanna Everitt, baptized " Feb. 16, 1779." This child, though not remarkably large at its birth, began, when six weeks old, to grow to a very extraordinary size. His dimensions were taken when at the age of nine months and two weeks, by Mr. Sherwen, an ingenious surgeon at Enfield, and compared with those of a lusty boy seven years old. The result was as follows :

Dimensions of the child.			Of the boy.	
	Inches.		Inches.	
Girth round the wrist	- 6 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	4 $\frac{3}{4}$	
— above the elbow	- 8 $\frac{1}{2}$	-	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
— of the leg, near the ankle	9 $\frac{3}{4}$	-	6 $\frac{1}{4}$	
— calf of the leg	- 12	-	9	
— round the thigh	- 18	-	12 $\frac{3}{4}$	
— round the small of the back	24	-	22	
— under the arm-pits and } across the breast	— 22 $\frac{1}{4}$	-	24	

36. Trial of Elizabeth Canning. 6s. Clarke. January 1755.

P R I N T S.

1. Elizabeth Canning at the House of Mother Wells. March 1753.

2. The Conjurors and the Gypsey. 6d. April.

3. Mary Squires and the Gypsey, by Worlidge. 1s.

4. Elizabeth Canning. 3d. Cowper. May 1754.

5. Ditto. 6d.

6. A Plan and Elevation of Susanna Wells's House at Enfield Walk. May.

7. Ditto. by Boitard, 6d. June.

8. Etching of E. Canning, by Worlidge.

9. 6d. June.

10. The Gypsey's Triumph. 6d. June.

11. An Enslaved in Egyptian Hieroglyphics from Mary Squires to Orator Henley. 6d. June.

12. Six Scenes in Canning's Story. 6d. June.

13. Elizabeth Canning as she stood at the Old Bailey. August.

14. Jumped and Canning in Newgate; or The Route and the Pitcher met. 6d. July.

The

The child's height was 3 feet $1\frac{1}{4}$ inch¹⁷⁴. His extraordinary size tempted the parents to carry him to London, and exhibit him to the public. I saw him myself in April 1780; and recollect hearing that he died soon after. The dimensions of the child, as given in the hand-bills distributed at the place of exhibition, and under a print of Mrs. Everitt and her son, published in January 1780, were taken when he was eleven months old; his height was then 3 feet 3 inches; his girth round the breast, 2 feet 6 inches; the loins, 3 feet 1 inch; the thigh, 1 foot 10 inches; the leg, 1 foot 2 inches; the arm, 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches; the wrist, 9 inches. Children of remarkably large growth have frequently been exhibited to the public, but generally at the age of five or six years. In the Philosophical Transactions is an account of Thomas Hall, born at Willingham in Cambridgeshire, who, at the age of two years and ten months, had attained to a very extraordinary size, though it appears, by his dimensions there given, that he was not so large as Everitt at the age of eleven months¹⁷⁵. In 1782, a gigantic child, whose name was Isaac Butterfield, born at Keighley near Leeds, Feb. 20, 1781, was exhibited at the cane-shop in Spring-gardens. In November 1782, he measured (according to the advertisement in the public papers¹⁷⁶) 3 feet in height, 13 inches round his arm, 2 feet 2 inches round his thigh, 16 inches across his shoulders, and weighed near a hundred weight. These dimensions, if they may be depended on, exceed those of Everitt. The child died in Spring-gardens Feb. 1; 1783¹⁷⁷.

Other instances of gigantic children.

Thomas Hall.

Isaac Butterfield.

Sir Thomas Halifax.

"Sir Thomas Halifax, Knt. buried Feb. 17, 1789." Alderman of the city of London, and lord mayor in 1776. He lived in a house on the chafe-side, which formerly belonged to the Pettiward family, and was sold by the late Roger Pettiward, D. D. to William Cosmo, Duke of Gordon.

¹⁷⁴ See the account, more at large, in the Gentleman's Magazine for March 1780. in the form of a pamphlet.

¹⁷⁶ Morning Post, Jan. 31, 1782, &c.

¹⁷⁵ Phil. Trans. abridged, vol. x. p. 1206.

¹⁷⁷ Morning Herald, Feb. 2, 1783.

An account of this lad was afterwards published

" John

“ John Trufs, buried Aug. 27, 1723.” In the account of this man’s death, in the Historical Register, it is said, that he was 112 years of age, and had been a soldier in Oliver Cromwell’s army. Remarkable instances of longevity.

“ Mary Ricketts, aged 98, buried Dec. 3, 1747.”

“ John Curtis, aged 97, buried Aug. 18, 1754.”

Jasper Jenkins, Esq. is said to have died at Enfield, May 25, 1772, aged 106; and Mr. Long, a farmer at Forty-hill, July 14, 1773, aged 102¹⁷⁸. The latter is well ascertained.

William Wickham, son of John Wickham of Enfield, (by Barbara, only daughter of William Parker, a collateral ancestor of the Macclesfield family, who married Margaret, daughter of John Wroth, Esq. of Durants,) was born in that parish, in the manor-house of Honylands, or Pentriches, (as I suppose,) of which his father occurs as lessee in the reign of Henry VIII.¹⁷⁹ He became a member of King’s-college in Cambridge about 1556, was made Dean of Lincoln in 1577, Bishop of that diocese anno 1584, and translated thence to Winchester in 1595. Fuller says, he was equal to any of his order in piety and painfulness, though little of him is extant in print¹⁸⁰. He preached the funeral sermon for the Queen of Scots, at Peterborough, anno 1587. Bishop Wickham died at his house in Southwark anno 1596¹⁸¹. William Wickham, the second Bishop of Winchester of that name.

In the year 1507, John Carew, als. Crowe, Esq. son of Roger Carew, Esq. being seised of a messuage or tenement, called Poynetts, and divers lands and tenements in the parishes of South Benfleet, Hadley, and Thundersley in Essex, enfeoffed certain persons thereof, for the uses and purposes specified in an annexed schedule¹⁸², viz. “ to teach children within the towne of Enfelde to know and reade Grammar-school.

¹⁷⁸ Gent. Mag.

¹⁷⁹ See Sir Giles Capel’s grant to Hen. VIII. in the Augmentation-office.

¹⁸⁰ Fuller’s Worthies, Middlesex.

¹⁸¹ Ant. Wood’s Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

¹⁸² Parish records.

“ their alphabet letters, to read Latin and English, and to understande
 “ grammar, and to wright their lateines accordinge to the use
 “ and trade of grammar scholes ; towardes the findinge of a schole-
 “ maister the somme of 6 powndes thirtene shillings and fourpence ;
 “ the remainder, after the necessary reductions for repairs, &c. to be
 “ distributed unto the poor impotent people inhabiting in the said
 “ parish, and such other good and godlie dedes, intents, and pur-
 “ poses as the feoffees, or the more part of them shold think mete.”
 This schedule is recited in a declaration of uses, dated 1558-9. By
 a later declaration of uses, dated 1621, the school-master’s salary is
 raised to 20*l.*¹⁸³ The sum of 26*l.* is now added to his salary as lec-
 turer, and 40*l.* is given to the parish, out of their unappropriated
 stock, to the assistant school-master. Roger Grave left 2*l.* per ann.
 to the school-master. The present school-house, adjoining to the
 church-yard, was purchased, and rebuilt by the parishioners at their
 own charge. In the declaration of uses, dated 1621, it is called the
 new-built school. William Garratt, citizen of London, who died in
 1586, left the sum of 50*l.* towards building a school-house at Enfield,
 where he was born¹⁸⁴. The Bensfleet estate, which consists of two hun-
 dred and seventy acres of land, is now let at 80*l.* per annum¹⁸⁵.
 In 1599, it produced only 36*l.* per annum ; and in 1616, and
 1645, 50*l.*

The

¹⁸³ Parish records.

¹⁸⁴ Abstracts of wills in the Prerogative office, by E. R. Mores, in the possession of Thomas Astle, Esq.

¹⁸⁵ The low rent of this estate is owing to the nature of the land, which is of small value, and liable to frequent floods. It may be here observed, that there appears to be a considerable difficulty in tracing the history of the foundation of the grammar-school, and reconciling the various records which relate both to that and Blossom’s chantry. Thus far is cer-

tain : Blossom’s chantry was founded in the reign of Edward IV. and the endowment arose from an estate at South Bensfleet, &c. John Carewe, or Crowe, before the dissolution of chantries, being seized of Poynetts in South Bensfleet, which had been Agnes Blossom’s, gave it to the parish of Enfield for the purpose of founding a school. There is sufficient proof, that the parish enjoyed this benefaction both in the reign of Philip and Mary, and that of Elizabeth. The lands which formed the endowment of Blossom’s chantry, became vested in

the

The sum of 17l. 6s. 4d. is distributed annually in bread in this parish. It arises from a part of the interest of 400l. 3 per cent. consol. Bank annuities accruing from the sale of timber on the Benfleet estate, and from the following benefactions, viz. 1l. 14s. the neat receipt of forty shillings per ann. left by Robert Bannister in 1585; 2l. 11s. 4d. the produce of a close and tenement purchased with 30l. bequeathed for that purpose by George Cock, anno 1635; 2l. 12s. by the will of Jasper Nichols, being a part of the produce of a house and lands in Enfield; 1l. 7s. 10d. the interest of 50l. left by Mary Nichols anno 1751, to be distributed in bread on the anniversary of her burial; and 1l. 14s. 6d. the interest of 50l. left anno 1772, by Frederick Maurer, Esq. to be distributed at the discretion of the minister and church-wardens. A benefaction of 10s. per annum, left anno 1681, by Thomas Piggott, for bread, has been lost.

Sir Nicholas Raynton, anno 1646, left 10l. per annum, producing only 8l. clear of deductions, to put out three children apprentice, paid by the Company of Haberdashers out of houses in London. Henry Dixon, citizen and draper of London, by his will anno 1693, left all his estates in the parishes of Benington and Munden in Hertfordshire, Enfield in Middlesex, and St. Mildred in the Poultry, London, to the Drapers' Company, for the purpose of apprenticing poor boys above the age of fifteen; such as bear his christian and surname, wheresoever born, are to be preferred in the first instance, and to receive 5l. as an apprentice fee, and 5l. at the expiration of their apprenticeship; secondly, such as bear his surname only, to

the crown on the dissolution of chantries, and were not granted away till the reign of James I. After some mesne assignments, they were aliened, anno 1621, by Thomas Kennithorp, to Sir Nicholas Salter, Nicholas Raynton, and Benjamin Decrowe, who conveyed them to Hugh

Mascall and other feoffees, for the purposes mentioned in the declaration of uses above mentioned. Yet, in the years 1616 and 1645, the one being before, and the other after this alienation, the school endowment appears to have been the same, viz. 50l.

whom 4*l.* is allotted in like manner; thirdly, poor boys born, and resident in either of the parishes above-mentioned, to receive the same as the last; fourthly, the sons of tenants of any of his lands devised, wheresoever born, to receive 3*l.* only in like manner; and lastly, any poor boys whom the Court of Assistants belonging to the Drapers' Company shall nominate; these to receive 4*l.*

Education of
children.

Anne Osbourn, anno 1666, left part of the profits of lands (to be purchased pursuant to her will, with the sum of 100*l.*) for the purpose of educating one fatherless or motherless child, or more if the rents would allow of it. Mary Turpin, anno 1775, left the interest of 200*l.* (laid out in the purchase of 240*l.* 3 per cent. consol. Bank annuities) for the purpose of educating three girls.

Clothes.

Henry Loft, anno 1631, left 4*l.* per annum for clothing for the poor. William Billings, anno 1659, gave twenty shillings per ann. to clothe poor children.

Pensions.

The following annual pensions are paid to the poor from donations, viz. 12*l.* 12*s.* each to six poor men, out of the rents of houses left for that purpose by Thomas Wilson, anno 1590, and now producing, clear of all deductions, 75*l.* 12*s.* per ann. (N. B. This will be farther increased after Midsummer 1795); to one poor woman, 3*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* being a benefaction of William Smith, anno 1592; to four poor women, 10*l.* each, being the rent of a house (now the Greyhound inn) left by John David anno 1620; to two poor women, 2*l.* each, the benefaction of John Deycrowe, anno 1627, being a rent-charge upon a farm in Enfield; to six poor women, 2*l.* each, bequeathed by Henry Loft anno 1631; to four poor widows, 1*l.* 10*s.* each, paid out of Anne Osbourn's benefaction, anno 1666; to four poor persons of Ponder's-end-quarter, 2*l.* 10*s.* each, being the interest of 333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* 3 per cent. consol. Bank annuities, purchased with the principal and accumulated interest of 100*l.* left in 1735 to the poor of that division by Richard Darby, Esq. the payment of which

which had been withheld till 1776, when the court of Chancery ordered both the principal and interest to be paid. Annual pensions of forty shillings each are given also by the parish to three poor persons, being the interest of a part of the Benfleet timber-money, and the surplus of Jasper Nichols's gift.

Mr. Robert Barnevelt, by his will, bearing date 1785, left an annuity of 100*l.* expiring in the year 1808, to be divided between ten poor persons of Enfield, being of the age of 65 years, not receiving alms, and residing in the town-quarter; five of them to be men, and five women, to be appointed by the vicar, with the concurrence of the churchwarden and overseer, and six reputable inhabitants of the town-quarter. Mr. Barnevelt died in 1786.

Mary Nichols, above-mentioned, gave the sum of 900*l.* to purchase an organ; the overplus to be appropriated towards a salary for the organist. The interest of this sum (being 319*l.* 8*s.* 10½*d.* 3 per cent. consol. Bank annuities,) is 91*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* The parish adds 14*l.* 11*s.* 8*d.* The organ, &c.

Sir Henry Wroth, in consideration of being permitted to inclose a part of Stonard's-field, agreed to settle on the parish a rent-charge of 11*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* This is distributed among the poor of Ponder's-end-quarter. Lands and rents given as compensations for inclosures.

King James I. as a compensation for having taken part of the chase into Theobalds-park, gave the parish of Enfield a sum of money, with which was purchased an estate at North Mims, producing a clear rent of 161*l.* 9*s.*; this is at the disposal of the vestry. The site of the market-place, given to the parish also by King James, with the profits of the market, (now discontinued,) produce 37*l.* per annum. Market place. Out of this, and the last-mentioned sum, the taxes for the school-house are paid, and 40*l.* given to the usher. But this is at the discretion of the vestry.

A messuage,

Work-house. A messuage, with the garden and appurtenances on the chafe-side, were purchased by the parish anno 1740, and are now used as a work-house.

Allotment of the chafe. The greater part of the chafe allotment, belonging to this parish, (viz. 1530 acres) remains as waste land, on which the inhabitants have right of common. - Two hundred acres are cultivated, and on an average worth thirty shillings an acre. One-half of the produce is appropriated to the reduction of the land-tax; the other to the reduction of the poor rates. This part of the allotment is tithe-free.

Singular entry in an old account-book. In an old book of accounts, relating to the disposal of the gifts, is the following memorandum, dated 1643: "Delivered to Mr. John Wilford out of the storehouse, for the buyinge and providinge of 8 horse and furniture, charged upon this towne, the 21 of August, 50l."

Manor of Elsfinge, or Norris-farm. Since the former part of Enfield was printed off, I have learned, (through the favour of Mr. J'Anson, agent of that estate,) that the manor of Elsfinge, or Norris-farm, was aliened by Richard Wilford, Esq. anno 1707, to John Cotton, Esq. who sold it, anno 1734, to Robert Mackeris, Esq. Mr. Mackeris devised it to his widow, under whom the present proprietors (Sarah, wife of Richard Pinnock, Esq. — Fenwick, Esq. and James Handley, Esq.) claim.

F I N C H L E Y.

THIS place is not mentioned in the Norman survey. In ancient records it is called Fyncheslee. The village lies within the hundred of Offulston, about a mile west of the northern road, and eight miles distant from London. The parish is bounded by Friarn Barnet, Hendon, and Hornsey in Middlesex; East Barnet, Chipping Barnet, and Totteridge in Hertfordshire. It contains about one thousand nine hundred and fifty acres of land, (exclusive of the common,) of which about an hundred are arable, and an hundred and fifty wood, the remainder grass-land. The soil is various, but principally a black loam.

Name.
Situation,
boundaries,
&c.

Finchley-common (two-thirds of which is within this parish, and the remainder in Hornsey and Friarn Barnet,) contains one thousand and ten acres of land, which, if cultivated, would be worth, on an average, about 2l. an acre. General Monk drew up his forces upon this common, Feb. 3, 1660¹. The Queen's regiment, the Royal Irish, and the South Hants militia, were encamped there during the summer of 1780, on account of the dreadful riots in London². This parish pays the sum of 638l. os. 3½d. to the land-tax, which, in the year 1793, was at the rate of three shillings in the pound.

Finchley-
common.
Encamp-
ments there.

King John, in the first year of his reign, granted an exemption from toll to the Bishop of London and his tenants within the manor of Finchley; this grant was confirmed by Charles II.³

Grant of pri-
vileges.

¹ Parliamentary Intelligencer, Feb. 6.

² Parish records.

³ Parish register.

The manor. The manor of Finchley has belonged, from time immemorial, to the see of London⁴. A part of the demesne lands, called Bibwell's, were on lease to the Lady Viscountess Fane anno 1763, and are now held by Dr. Henry Jerome De Salis.

Various estates.

John de Drokensford, who died anno 1341, was seised of an hundred and twenty acres of land in Finchley, held of the Bishop of London. He held this estate only for life; the reversion belonged to Thomas, son of Henry Bydyk⁵.

Sir William Marche died anno 1398, seised of an estate called the manor of Finchley, with eighty acres of land in Finchley and Hendon. He held it (jointly with William Brynkley and John Beestchurch,) of Philip Pelytot, by the annual rent of a pound of pepper. It was granted to the parties above-mentioned (with remainder to the heirs of Sir William,) by William Cresswyk and John Berveyre. The estate was valued at forty shillings per annum⁶.

Richard Danvers, John Langeston, and John Norreys, being seised of the manor of Finchley, with the advowson of a chantry there, conveyed it to Sir John Leyndon als. Plomer, Knt. and Margaret his wife, and their heirs. This estate consisted of sixty acres of land, three hundred of meadow, four hundred of pasture, and 4l. rents of assize. Sir John Leyndon died anno 1480, John Fisher, grandson of his sister Alice, being his heir⁷.

Sir William Compton died anno 1529, seised of an estate, called also the manor of Finchley, and six hundred and thirty-five acres of land in Finchley and Hendon⁸. In the year 1577 a licence was granted to Henry Earl of Huntingdon, Anne Countess of Pem-

⁴ In the survey of Doomsday, Fulham and Stepney are the only manors mentioned as belonging to the see of London. Neither Acton, Ealing, Hornsey, nor Finchley, are to be found in that record. Finchley is mentioned in the Nomina Villarum, anno 1316, as the Bishop of

London's manor. Harl. MSS. No. 6281.

⁵ Esch. 15 Edw. III. No. 40.

⁶ Esch. 21 R. II. No. 41.

⁷ Esch. 19 Edw. IV. No. 74.

⁸ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 758. Cole's Abstract of Escheats.

broke⁸, and Henry Lord Compton, to alien the manor of Finchley, with its appurtenances, six messuages, six tofts, three hundred acres of arable land, one hundred and fifty of meadow, three hundred of pasture, three hundred of wood, and 4l. rents of affize in Finchley and Hendon, held of the King *in capite* to trustees for the use of the Countess of Pembroke for life, with remainder to Thomas, second son of Lord Compton, and his heirs⁹.

Sir Thomas Allen, anno 1647, held an estate called the manor of Bibsworth, which paid a rent resolute of 2l. 2s. per annum to the Bishop of London¹⁰. This manor is still the property of his descendants. I have not been able to procure any farther information relating to it, or to connect it with any of the estates above-mentioned, as the present proprietor refused to favour me with any communications upon the subject. Manor of Bibsworth.

William Marquis of Lothian, anno 1730, aliened an house in Finchley, which he had inherited from Wm. Kerr, Esq. to George Fothergill, Esq.¹¹

The parish church, dedicated to St. Mary, is a stone building, and consists of a nave, chancel, and north aisle. The architecture is of that sort of Gothic which prevailed towards the close of the fifteenth century. At the west end is a low embattled tower. The roof of the nave and chancel is of wood, and ornamented with carved flowers. Parish church.

In the chancel, within the communion rails, are the tombs of Simon Skudemore, Gent.¹² (with figures in brass of himself and his wife)—1609; Thomas Lovel, merchant¹³ (1650); and Mr. Charles Monuments; &c.

⁸ Lord Compton's mother, who married, to her second husband, William Herbert Earl of Pembroke.

⁹ Pat. 19 Eliz. pt 3. June 14. Sir Thomas Compton, second son of William Lord Compton, married a daughter of the Duke of Buck-

ingham, but died without issue.

¹⁰ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

¹¹ Court-rolls of the manor.

¹² Arms—Three stirrups.

¹³ Arms—A chevron between 3 lions heads erased.

Colmore¹⁴ (1732). On the fourth wall of the nave is the monument of Mary, wife of Henry Pujolas, Bluemantle purfuivant at arms¹⁵, who died in 1762. On the floor are the tombs of William Pecok, Esq.¹⁶ (1623); Lawrence Wilkes of Furnival's-inn (1653); William Austin, Esq. (1784); the Rev. Thomas Robertson, M. A. (1791); an inscription on brass, in memory of William Blackwell, and his son Richard, without date; and a brass figure of a woman in the dress of the fifteenth century—the inscription gone¹⁷.

In the east window of the north aisle is a coat of arms, with quarterings¹⁸. Against the east wall is the monument of Sir Thomas Allen, Knt.¹⁹ (1681); in the corner that of Lieut. Col. Searle²⁰ (1682); and against the north wall, those of Thomas White²¹ (with figures of himself and his three wives, engraved on brass,) (1610); Alexander King, Esq. one of his Majesty's auditors²² (1618); Charles Brydges, Gent.²³ (1729); and Thomas Allen, Esq.²⁴ (1780). On the floor are the tombs of Richard Prate, (with small brass figures) (1487); William^{*} Godolphin²⁵, (with initials only, and no date;

¹⁴ Arms—Billey and 3 crescents impaling a chevron between 3 bits.

¹⁵ Arms—Per fesse wavy Az. and Arg. in chief 3 doves proper, in base on a mount Vert. a ram couchant Sab. armed and unguled Or impaling per chevron embattled Arg. and Sab. 3 cinquefoils counterchanged.

¹⁶ Arms—Three peacocks.

¹⁷ The arms are those of Hampson, three hemp-hackles.

¹⁸ Arg. on a fesse Sable, 3 escallops Or quartering, 1. Arg. 3 bears heads erased Sab. muzzled Or. 2. Arg. on a fesse Gules 3 crowns Or. 3. Az. bezanty.

¹⁹ Arms—Per fesse Gul. and Sab. a chevron rompu between 3 griffins heads erased erm. quartering Sab. a chevron ermine between 3 unicorns heads erased Arg. The arms borne by Sir Thomas Allen, appear, by documents in the Herald's'-college, to have belonged to Allen, alderman of London. Ri-

chard Allen, haberdasher, who bore the same arms, except that the griffins heads were Argent, quartering the same coat as Sir Thomas Allen, except that the chevron was Or.

²⁰ Arms—Arg. on a fesse between 3 crescents Gules 3 fl. de lis Arg. impaling Az. on a fesse between 3 talbots heads erased Arg. 3 birds Sab.

²¹ Arms—Arg. a chevron Sab. between 3 roses Gul. impaling Erm. a chevron Gules.

²² Arms—Sab. on a chevron Erm. 3 escallops shells Gules impaling Sab. on a chevron Arg. 3 lions heads erased of the field for Horspoole.

²³ On a cross a leopard's face.

²⁴ Arms—Allen as before impaling Barry wavy of 6 Arg. and Az. and Sab. a ship sailing, and in chief 3 mullets Or.

²⁵ Arms—A dolphin embowed. William Godolphin, Esq. was buried at Finchley about 1560.

Elizabeth, wife of Radcliffe Sidebottom, of the Middle Temple, and grand-daughter of Bishop Peploe (1780); and Philip Guibert, Gent. (1790). On a pillar between the nave and north aisle, is the monument of Thomas Onyon (1729)²⁶.

There is no trace of the monument of Lord Chief Justice Frowick, mentioned by Norden: "He lyeth, says he, under a marble toombe, "where hath beene his picture and armes in brasse, with circumscription about the toombe, but now defaced; his armes only remainynge in the chauncell-window"; these have been since removed. Norden mentions also another marble tomb, with the picture of a woman, whereon was inscribed, "Joan le feme Thomas de Frowicke gift icy, et le dit Thomas pense de gifer aveque luy;" and that of Henry Aldenham, Esq. surgeon to Henry VI. who died anno 1431²³.

In the church-yard are the tombs of William Crowe, D. D. chaplain to Bishop Gibson, who died anno 1743; Peter Crouch (1745); Samuel Marriott, citizen of London (1748); John Hill, Gent. (1754); Paul Whichcote, Esq. (1760); George Smart, Esq. (1776); Mr. Richard Norris (1779); and Charles Neate, M. A. (1782). On the outside of the tower is a tablet to the memory of Mr. William Onyon, who died anno 1736.

The rectory of Finchley is in the patronage of the Bishop of London, and subject only to his jurisdiction. In 1327 it was rated at twelve marks²⁹; in the king's books, at 20l. In 1650 it was valued at 86l. 10s. per annum; the glebe was then computed to be forty-three acres³⁰.

On the deprivation of Sir John Spendlove, anno 1554, John de Feckenham, the last abbot of Westminster, was collated to the rectory.
John Feckenham.

²⁶ Arms—Az. 3 fl. de lis Arg.

wife was Joan Bardville.

²⁷ Frowick quartering Sturgeon, (see Norden, p. 20.) and impaling, on a cross 5 lozenges, in the first quartering an eagle displayed for Bardville; the Chief Justice's first

²⁸ Spec. Brit. p. 20.

²⁹ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

³⁰ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library.

tory of Finchley, which he resigned within a few months. Sir John Spendlove was restored anno 1558³¹.

William
Coton.

William Coton, collated to the rectory anno 1581, resigned it anno 1598 on being promoted to the bishopric of Exeter³². His successor at Finchley, Richard Latewar, was chaplain to Charles Lord Mountjoy, whom he accompanied to Ireland; and being with his Lordship during an engagement with the rebels near Carlingford on the 16th July 1601, was mortally wounded, and died the next day³³. A monument was erected to his memory at St. John's-college in Oxford.

John Ban-
croft.

Upon the death of Latewar, John Bancroft was collated to this rectory by his uncle, who was then Bishop of London. He resigned it anno 1608, and afterwards became Bishop of Oxford³⁴.

John
Barkham.

John Barkham, collated by Bishop Bancroft on the resignation of his nephew, was a man of considerable learning, and published several anonymous works. The Display of Heraldry, which goes under Guillim's name, is attributed to him. He wrote also a book on coins, which was never published³⁵.

William
Crowe.

I suppose William Crowe, D. D. who was collated to this rectory in 1731, to be the same, who, about that time, published several occasional sermons. A collection of sermons, by William Crowe, D. D. were published in 1744³⁶, the year after the rector of Finchley died. The present rector is the Rev. Ralph Worley, M. A. collated anno 1794, on the death of Samuel Carr, D. D.

Chantry.

In the fourteenth century a chantry was founded in Finchley-church, by William de Hadstock³⁷.

Parish re-
gister.

The register of baptisms at Finchley begins in 1560; that of burials in 1558.

³¹ Newcourt's Repert. vol. i. p. 605.

³² Ibid. p. 605 and 211.

³³ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. 1.

³⁴ Newcourt.

³⁵ Ant. Wood and Biograph. Brit.

³⁶ See Cooke's edit. of Letfom's Preacher's Assistant.

³⁷ Newcourt, vol. i. p. 604.

	Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	
1580—1589	-	-	26 $\frac{1}{3}$	18 $\frac{2}{5}$
1630—1639	-	-	38 $\frac{1}{10}$	33 $\frac{1}{5}$
1680—1689	-	-	22 $\frac{1}{10}$	-
1730—1739	-	-	26 $\frac{7}{10}$	45 $\frac{1}{10}$
1780—1789	-	-	43 $\frac{2}{10}$	51 $\frac{2}{10}$
1790	-	-	40	48
1791	-	-	37	38
1792	-	-	39	42

By this table, it appears, that the population of this parish has increased, though not in so great a proportion as in villages nearer to the metropolis. The register of burials, during the period 1680-9, is imperfect. The present number of houses is about two hundred and fifty.

Comparative
state of po-
pulation.

In 1603, there were fifty-one burials, of which, says a note in the register, “*in tempore pestilentia 38.*” In 1665 there were only thirty-eight burials. It appears, by the following records, that the dysentery was attended, at various times, with effects as fatal as the plague. “1596. *Hoc anno moriebantur de dysenteria 19.*” The whole number of burials was twenty-eight. The next year twenty-three, out of forty-eight persons interred at this place, fell victims to the same disorder. In the year 1780, during the months of August, September, and October, the dysentery was again very fatal³⁸. The number of burials that year was one hundred and two, which was more than double the average of that period. It must be observed, however, that several persons were buried from the camp, formed that year upon Finchley-common.

Dysentery.

Several certificates, for persons afflicted with the evil, dated at various times from 1684 to 1688, occur at the beginning of one of the registers.

King's-evil.

³⁸ The dysentery was very general at this period.

Extracts from the Registers.

“ William, son of S^r Richard Therkefton, baptized Mar. 1603.”

“ Anne fil. Georgii Rainolds militis bap. Nov. 18, 1613.”

“ A son of S^r Edward Fife buried Sept. 10, 1639.”

John Hedges. “ The Hon^{ble} John Hedges, Esq. treasurer to the Prince of Wales, “ buried June 28, 1737.” He was son of Sir Charles Hedges, secretary of state to Queen Anne.

Charles Lilly. “ Charles Lilly, perfumer from London, buried July 6, 1746.” The Spectator’s Correspondent, see No. XVI. and No. CCCLVIII.

Henry Whichcote. “ Henry Whichcote, Esq. aged 97, buried Oct. 6, 1749. Mr. Whichcote was the younger brother of Sir Paul Whichcote of Quoi in the county of Cambridge. He was an intimate friend of the celebrated William Whiston, who spent much of his time at Finchley. Whiston, in the memoirs of his own life, speaks of Mr. Whichcote as being 96 years of age in 1739, and says, that, “ bating his deafness and blindness, he was strong and hearty ”.

“ Ann Maynard, buried Sept. 10, 1756.” She is said to have been 112 years of age.”

Benefactions. Robert Warren, Esq. by an indenture bearing date 1485, gave certain lands for an obit; and various charitable purposes. Thomas Sanney, by his deed-poll, dated 1507, gave lands also to the same uses, which he confirmed by his will, anno 1509”. These lands, anno 1561,

” P. 311.

” Gent. Mag.

” The following extract of his will is engraved on brass, and fixed against the wall of the north aisle of Finchley church: “ In Dei “ noie Amen. a^o Dñi 1509. Primo an^o Hen “ rici Octavi, the 8th day of November. I, “ Thomas Sanney of the Est-end of Fincheley “ in the countye of Middlesex, hole of mynd “ and sicke of bodye, make my testamente and “ last wyll, in forme folowyng: firste, I be-

“ queth my soule to Almyghty God, to our “ Lady, and all the faine in hevyn, and my “ bodye to be buryed in the churche-yerd of “ our Ladye of Fynchelec. Item. I wyll, after “ the decesse of my wife, the howse called “ Fordes and Stowkenfeld, shall ever, while “ the world shall last, be payd owte of the fore- “ sayd howse and lands, forty shillings yerely “ to preits to sing for my soule, my father’s “ soule, my mother’s soule, my wyfe, my chil- “ dren, my kynered’s soules, and all christen “ soules,

1561, were vested in twelve feoffees, to whom the discretionary disposal of the rents was entrusted. New feoffees were to be elected to make up the said number, whenever they were reduced to six. These estates, anno 1790, produced 122l. 10s. per annum.

An alms-house, for six poor persons, has been erected by the feoffees of the above-mentioned charities, and is maintained out of their funds. Alms-house.

Thomas Cleave, anno 1636, left the sum of 50l. to buy bread for the poor; with this sum was purchased an annuity of 2l. 16s. being a rent-charge on lands.

This parish is entitled to the benefits of the free-school at Highgate.

Some other small benefactions are mentioned upon an old table in the church; but those above-mentioned are all which are now enjoyed by the parish.

“ fowles, and a nobull to the reparacyons of “ ever. Item. I wyll, that thys be gravyn in
 “ the said howse, and dyspose to hyghways, “ a stone, of intent that all men may know
 “ and to poure people, or in other good dedes “ hit, as in my wyll more playnly doth apere,
 “ of charitie; and also, I wyll, that the chyrch- “ &c. Jesu mercy. Lady helpe.”
 “ wardens shall, ycerely, see this doying for

FRIARN BARNET SEE BARNET FRIARN.

F U L L H A M.

Name, and
etymology.

THE name of this place was anciently written Fullenhām, or Fullonham, which, says Norden, “ as Master Camden taketh “ it, signifieth *volucrum domus*, the habitacle of birdes, or the place “ of fowles, *Fullon* and *Fuglas*, in the Saxon toong, doe signifie “ fowles, and *ham*, or *hame*, as much as home in our toong. So “ that Fullonham, or Fuglas-hame, is as much to saie, as the “ home, house, or habitacle of fowle. It may be also taken for “ *volucrum amnis*, or the river of fowle; for *ham* also, in many “ places, signifieth *amnis*, a river. But it is most probable it should “ be of lande fowle, which usually haunt groves and clusters of trees, “ whereof in this place, it seemeth, hath beene plenty.” Somner, in his Saxon Dictionary, proposes a very different etymology: “ Ful- “ lanham, or Fulham, says he, quasi Foul-ham, from the dirtiness “ of the place.” The same derivation is given in Manning’s edition of Lye’s Dictionary: “ Fullanham—*cænosa habitatio*.”

Situation,
boundaries,
extent, soil,
&c.

The village of Fulham is situated on the banks of the Thames, at the distance of four miles from Hyde-park-corner; it lies within the hundred of Ossulston; and the parish is bounded by Chelsea, Kensington, Wilsdon, Acton, and Chiswick, and by the river Thames. This parish (including the Hammersmith district) contains about two thousand nine hundred acres of land, of which about one

¹ Speculum Brit. p. 20.

ful, a fowl; *full* and *fullan*, are full, as *full*

² The Saxon word *ful*, is translated foul; *mona*, the full moon.

thousand and eighty are on the Fulham side. Of these, about one half is occupied by market-gardeners; the other half is divided, in nearly an equal proportion, between grass and corn; but the corn-land is frequently sown with garden vegetables, of which, upon an average, the greater part may be said, perhaps, to bear one crop in a year.

The Fulham district of the parish pays the sum of 1117l. 10s. 1d. Land-tax. to the land-tax, which, in the year 1793, was at the rate of about 1s. 7d. in the pound.

In the year 879, the Danish army having removed from Chippen- Danish army at Fulham. ham and Cirencester, came and encamped at Fulham, where they were joined by another army, which had been defeated and driven out of Flanders by Charles II. King of France. After passing the winter at Fulham, they all went to make a fresh attack upon Flanders in the Spring⁴.

While the parliamentary army was stationed near London, in the year 1647, Fairfax's head-quarters were at Putney, where the councils of war were generally held in the parish-church; they were sometimes held at Fulham⁵, where the following officers were quartered: Colonel Hammond, at Mr. Terrie's; Sir Hardress Waller, at Mr. Hill's; Colonel Rainborough, at Major Rainborough's; Colonel Scrope and Colonel Tomlinson, at Mr. Herbert's; Colonel Twissleday and Colonel Okey, at Mr. John Wolverston's; Colonel Potter, at Mr. Seare's; and the Adjutant General of foot at Mr. Snowe's⁶.

It was reported to the House of Commons, in the month of March 1648, that a doctor, one of his Majesty's chaplains, had several times preached about Parson's-green, once in the great brick-house, ano-

⁴ See Chron. Sax. p. 85, 86. Joh. Bromton, inter Dec. Scrip. Col. 811. & Sim. Dunelm, ibid. Col. 129. Hen. Huntingdon inter scrip. post Bedam, p. 350. and Chron. Mail-ros inter Gale's Scrip vol. 1. p. 144, 145.
⁵ Clarendon's Hist. of the Rebellion, 8vo. vol. iii. p. 67.
⁶ Perfect Occurrences, August 27, 1647.

ther time in the high white house, where was a great resort of people, and many of them disaffected to the parliament. The doctor was sent for, and after examination, committed to custody⁷.

Manor.

The manor of Fulham belonged to the see of London a considerable time before the Conquest. It is said to have been given to Bishop Erkenwald and his successors, about the year 691, by Tyrhtilus, a bishop, with the consent of Sigehard King of the East Saxons, and Coenred King of the Mercians⁸. Tyrhtilus, Bishop of Hereford, whom, I suppose, to have been the person here meant, was contemporary with Erkenwald. The manor has been in the uninterrupted possession of the Bishops of London, except during the interregnum in the last century, when it was sold, anno 1647, to Colonel Edmund Harvey, with the leasehold lands thereto belonging, for the sum of 7617l. 8s. 10d.⁹

Doomsday
survey.

The manor of *Fuleham* is said, in Domesday-book, to contain forty hides, which were sufficient to employ forty ploughs; thirteen hides were in demesne, on which the lord of the manor had four ploughs. Among the freemen and villeins there were twenty-six ploughs, and ten more might be used; there were five villeins holding an hide each; thirteen who held a virgate each; thirty-four who held half a virgate; twenty-two cottars, who held half a hide jointly; and eight more, who had gardens only. Certain foreigners and burghesses of London had twenty-three hides of land, held in villeinage. The villeins and bordars, who occupied these lands, were thirty-one in number. The meadow was sufficient for forty plough-lands. There was pasture for the cattle of the town; ten

⁷ Perfect Occurrences, March 31, 1648.

⁸ "Huic (Erkenwald.) latifundia in loco
" qui dicitur Fulanham sc. terram 50 manen-
" tium cum consensu Sigehardi Regis East
" Saxonum, et Coenredi Regis Merciorum
" Tyrhtilds Episcopus dedisse dicitur in vetusto

" ecclef. Paulin. rotulo inter Th. Jameſii
" Collect. MSS." Wharton de Episc. Lond.
p. 18.

⁹ The original conveyance is in the possession
of the Bishop of London at Fulham.



Fulham Palace.

shillings issuing out of the moiety of a stream; pannage for one thousand hogs; and seventeen-pence rents. The whole value of the manor was 40*l.* per annum; in the reign of Edward the Confessor, 50*l.* This manor, says the record, was and is parcel of the bishopric.

The fisheries were leased, in the last century, to Sir Abraham Dawes, Sir Nicholas Crispe, and others, for the annual rent of three salmons¹⁰.

The manor-house, or palace of Fulham, has been, from a very early period, the principal summer residence of the Bishops of London. The present structure is of brick, and no part of it of a very ancient date¹¹. The large quadrangle was built by Bishop Fitzjames in the reign of Henry VII. as appears by his arms¹², carved in stone, and fixed in one of the walls. They occur also over the gateway of the kitchen-garden. The hall, which is 50 feet 6 inches by 27 feet, was fitted up by Bishop Fletcher in the year 1595¹³, and was again repaired by Bishop Sherlock, whose arms¹⁴ are over the chimney¹⁵. In the windows of the hall are the arms of several of the Bishops of London, and the cognizance of a garb, and a pair of wings conjoined

Fulham palace, or Manor-house.

The hall.

¹⁰ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library.

¹¹ A door-way, leading from the hall to the great dining-room, seems to be of the fifteenth century. On one of the spandrels are the arms of the see of London; and on the other, the paternal coat of the Bishop by whom it was erected; but having been originally very rudely carved, and rendered more obscure by frequent white-washings, it would, perhaps, be impossible now to ascertain to whom it belonged.

¹² See them blazoned in the account of the chapel windows.

¹³ As appears by that date in the windows, and the initials R. F. with the word *fecit*.

¹⁴ See p. 349, in the note.

¹⁵ In the east window, Argent a pale fustilly Sab. for Savage; this coat was adopted by a family of that name who had married an heir of Daniels. Bishop Savage was promoted to the see of London anno 1496. In the windows on the west side, are the following coats: 1. Arg. a cross engrailed Sab. in the first quarter an eagle displayed Gules; this coat was quartered by Bishop Fitzjames, and appears, by an ancient pedigree of that family in the Herald's-college, to be the arms of Basket. 2. Sable 3 combs Argent for Tunstall; the motto—*Deus adjutor Noster*. 3. Arg. a cross between 4 sea aylets Sab. legs and beaks gules for Aylmer. 4. Or a chevron between 3 bugle-horns fringed Sab. on a chief Gules, 3 lions ramp. Or for Henchman; this coat is impaled

Chapel.

joined in lure, frequently repeated. The chapel was removed to its present situation, and fitted up by Bishop Terrick. The wainscot was brought from the chapel at London-house in Aldersgate-street, where it had been placed by Bishop Juxon. The greater part of the painted glass, some of which is very fine, was removed from the same place. It consists principally of the arms of the Bishops of London, as may be seen more particularly described in the note¹⁶.

In

impaled with the arms of the sees of Salisbury and London; the others with London only. In the window, near the door which leads to the great dining-room, 1. Sab. a lion pass. guard. Or between 3 helmets Argent for Compton. 2. Sable, a cross patonce Arg. voided plain between 4 escallop-shells of the second for Fletcher. 3. Barry lozengy Or and Az. on a chief Gules, 3 cross crosslets of the first for Mountaigne.

¹⁶ In the first window, towards the west: 1. Or, three bendlets Az. within a border engrailed Gules impaling Az. a dolphin naiant embowed Or for Fitzjames. 2. Gules, 3 garbs Or within a border engrailed of the second for Kemp. Bishop Kemp was promoted to the see of London anno 1421. 3. Quarterly Or and Az. a cross quarterly erm. and of the first between 4 doves, the first and fourth Az. the second and third Argent for Grindall, impaled with London. 4. Tunstall impaled with London. 5. Compton impaled with the see of London. 6. Savage. 7. Fletcher impaled with the see of Worcester. 8. Gules, two swords in saltier Or—Arms of the see of London. 9. Coat of Basket, a quartering of Fitzjames, as before described. 10. Fitzjames. 11. Gules a chevron between 3 pears Or, for Abbot impaled with the see of London. In the second window, 1. Sab. on a chevron between 3 estoils Or three crosses pateé fitché Gules for Laud impaled with the see of London. 2. Fletcher impaled with the see of London. 3. Tunstall. 4. Az. 3 storks rising Arg. for Gibson impaled with the see of

London. 4. Laud impaled with Bath and Wells. 5. Az. a book Or between two mullets in chief and a saltier in base Arg. for Porteus impaled with the see of London (1783). 6. See of London. 7. Laud impaled with Az. on a fesse Or 3 crosses pateé fitché of the first; on a quarter of the second, the sun appearing in chief environed with a demicircle wavy Gules, on each side of the quarter a demi fl. de lis of the first conjoined to the side—arms of the deanery of Gloucester. 8. Fletcher impaled with the see of Bristol. 9. Quarterly Gul. and Sab. a cross moline quarterly erm. and Or, on a chief of the third a rose of the first between two pelicans respecting each other, and vulning themselves, for Bonner. 10. Gibson impaled with the see of Lincoln. In the third window, is a representation of the Lord's Supper; the arms of Henry VIII. impaling those of Katherine Howard, viz. Quarterly, 1. Az. 3 fl. de lis in pale Or between two flaunces erm. each charged with a rose Gules; an augmentation granted to Katherine Howard on her marriage. 2. Brotherton. 3. Howard. 4. Az. 2 lions pass. guard Or, the verge of the escutcheon charged with 4 half fl. de lis of the second; another augmentation of Katherine Howard's; the arms of Edward VI. when Prince of Wales; the arms of the two metropolitan sees, with those of all the bishoprics within the two provinces, and those of Terrick (Gules 3 lapwings Or) impaled with London. In the fourth window, is a representation of St. John baptizing Christ; the arms of Laud impaled with the sees of London

In the library, which is 48 feet in length, are several portraits of the Bishops of London, collected by the present Bishop, who has formed the very laudable design of collecting (as far as may be practicable,) the portraits of his predecessors. He has already so far succeeded in his intention, as to procure the following: Bishop Tunstall, copied from Holbein, by Taylor; Bishop Grindall; Laud, copied from Vandyke, by old Stone; original pictures of Abbot and Vaughan, supposed to be Cornelius Janssen's; a fine original of Bishop King; Compton, a copy from Kneller; Gibson, by Vanderbank; Osbaldeston, by Hudson; Sherlock, a copy by Stewart; Hayter; Terrick, a copy by Stewart from Dance; and Bishop Lowth, by Pine. There is a portrait also of Crew Bishop of Durham, by Sir Peter Lely. The great dining-room, which is extremely well proportioned, (viz. 36 feet by 24, and 18 feet in height,) was built by Bishop Sherlock.

Library.
Portraits of
Bishops of
London.

Dining-
room.

Bishop Sheldon laid out large sums of money upon the palace at Fulham¹⁷. Bishop Robinson, in the year 1715, presented a petition to the Archbishop of Canterbury, stating, that the manor-house or palace of Fulham was grown very old and ruinous; that it was much too large for the revenues of the bishopric; and that a great

Repairs and
alterations of
the palace.

London and St. David's, and those of St. John's-college in Oxford, of which he was president, viz. Gules on a border Sab. 8 estoils Or, on a canton erm. a lion ramp. Sab. an annulet for difference; and the following coats, 1. Or on a chevron Vert. between 3 bucks trippant proper, as many cinquefoils of the field for Robinson impaled with the see of London. 2. Compton impaled with the see of London. 3. Az. 3 bulls heads couped Or for Hayter impaled with London. 4. Savage. 5. See of London. 6. Fitzjames impaled with the see of London. 7. Robinson impaled with Bristol. 8. Compton impaled with Oxford. 8. Hayter impaled with Norwich. In the fifth window are the royal arms; a rose parti Gules and Arg. the cognizance of Henry VII.

a rose with the red and white mixed, the cognizance, it is probable, of Henry VIII. and the following coats: 1. See of London. 2. Arg. a cross between 4 martlets Sab. (intended for Aylets) the coat of Aylmer impaled with London. 3. Arg. a mascle Sab. between 3 ogreses, for Osbaldeston impaled with London. 5. Tunstall impaled with London. 6. Fletcher impaled with London. 7. Per pale Arg. and Az. 3 fl. de lis counterchanged for Sherlock impaled with London. 8. Savage. 9. Sab. a wolf ramp. Or for Lowth, impaled with London. 10. Kemp. 11. Or a cross Gules between 4 negroes heads couped proper for Juxon impaled with London. 12. Osbaldeston impaled with the see of Carlisle.

¹⁷ Biograph. Brit.

part of the building was become useless". In consequence of this petition, certain commissioners (among whom were Sir John Vanburgh and Sir Christopher Wren,) were appointed to examine the premises". The purport of their report was, that after taking down the bake-house and paltry-house, which adjoined to the kitchen, and all the buildings to the northward of the great dining-room, there would be left between fifty and sixty rooms, besides the chapel, hall, and kitchen. These being judged sufficient for the use of the Bishop and his successors, a licence (bearing date July 21, 1715,) was granted to pull down the other buildings". The palace, including all the offices, consists now of nearly the same number of rooms as were left by Bishop Robinson. Bishop Osbakdeston, who died anno 1764, left the sum of 1000*l.* towards the repairs of Fulham-palace".

Gardens celebrated in Bishop Grindall's time.

The gardens at Fulham first became remarkable in the time of Bishop Grindall, who was one of the earliest encouragers of botany, and the first person who imported the tamarisk-tree into this country, about the year 1560". His grapes, at Fulham, were esteemed "of that value, and a fruit the Queen stood so well affected to, and "so early ripe, that the Bishop used every year to send her Majesty "a present of them". Bishop Compton, who was himself a very eminent botanist, and a great promoter of the science, made the Fulham-gardens still more celebrated by the introduction of a great number of new plants and forest trees, particularly from North America". The late Sir William Watson made a visit to Fulham in the year 1751, for the purpose of ascertaining what trees, of Bishop Compton's planting, were then to be found. The result of his visit

Bishop Compton, an eminent botanist.

Trees of his planting remaining anno 1751.

¹⁸ Regist. Lamb. Tunnison, pt. 2. f. 324. b.

¹⁹ Ibid. f. 325. a, b.

²⁰ Ibid.

²¹ Mentioned under his coat of arms in the chapel window.

²² Fuller's Worthies, Middlesex.

²³ Strype's Life of Grindall, p. 146.

²⁴ See Aiton's Hortus Kewensis, where frequent mention is made of plants and trees introduced by Bishop Compton.

was published in the Philosophical Transactions²⁵, with a list of the trees then existing, which were thirty-one in number. Upon a careful survey of the state of the garden, in the month of October 1793, the following trees were found to be still remaining²⁶, and they will, no doubt, be regarded with some degree of veneration by the botanist, as the parent stocks of their respective races in this kingdom. The girths, which were accurately taken at three feet from the ground, are here given, with their computed height :

Account of
such as were
found there
in 1793.

	Girth.	Computed height.
	F. I	Fect.
<i>Acer Negundo</i> , or Ash-leaved maple ²⁷ , planted anno 1688 - - - }	6 4	45
<i>Cupressus Sempervivens</i> —upright cypress ²⁸ -	2 3	30
<i>Juniperus Virginiana</i> —Virginian red cedar -	2 5	20
<i>Juglans Nigra</i> —black walnut-tree -	11 2	70
<i>Pinus Pinastr</i> —cluster pine - - -	10 0	80
<i>Quercus Alba</i> —white oak - - -	7 11	70
<i>Quercus Suber</i> —cork tree - - -	10 10	45
<i>Acer Rubrum</i> —scarlet-flowered maple -	4 3	40
<i>Quercus Ilex</i> —ever-green oak ²⁹ - -	8 0	50
<i>Gleditsia Triacanthos</i> —three-thorned acacia (on the lawn) ³⁰ - - - }	8 3	
— another near the porter's-lodge -	8 11	

There are also, the *Cytisus Laburnum*, and the *Pinus Cedrus*, or Cedar of Libanus, mentioned by Sir William Watson ; but it is much

²⁵ Vol. XLVII. p. 241.

²⁶ Of the following trees, noticed by Sir William Watson, none are now remaining, at least, not any that could be supposed to have been planted by Bishop Compton, viz. " *Pinus Abies* ; *Pinus Picea* ; *Pinus Pinaster* ; *Acer Plantanoides* ; *Arbutus Unedo* ; *Laurus Benzoin* ; *Celtis Australis* ; *Fraxinus Ornus* ; *Fraxinus Rotundifolia* ; *Diospyros Virginiana* ; *Pinus Larix* ; *Syringa Persica Laciniata* ; *Viburnum Prunifolium* ; *Æsculus Pa-*

ria ; *Rhus Typhinum* ; *Robinia Pseudacacia* ; *Ruscus Racemosus* ; *Cercis Siliquastrum* ; *Pistacia Terebinthus*."

²⁷ This tree begins to decay.

²⁸ Beginning to decay.

²⁹ A beautiful tree, with pensive branches forming a natural canopy.

³⁰ These trees bear the marks of great age, and are so much decayed that their height cannot now be ascertained.

to be doubted, whether either of them was of Bishop Compton's planting, though the Laburnum has the appearance of being a very ancient tree, and is three feet in girth. The Cedar of Libanus was first planted at Fulham in 1683²²; the largest, of two now to be seen there, measures only 7 feet 9 inches in girth.

Near the porter's lodge is a row of limes, of great age, one of which measures 13 feet 3 inches in girth. It is most probable, that they were planted by Bishop Compton about the year of the Revolution, when the fashion of planting avenues of limes was introduced into this country from Holland, where they ornamented the Prince of Orange's palaces.

Mr. Ord's
garden near
Walham-
green.

While I am speaking upon this subject, it would be unpardonable to omit the mention of a very curious garden near Walham-green in this parish, planted since the year 1756, by its present possessor, John Ord, Esq. Master in Chancery. It is not a little extraordinary, that this garden should, within the space of forty years, (such have been the effects of good management, and a fertile soil,) have produced trees which are now the finest of their respective kinds in the kingdom. As a proof of this, may be mentioned the *Sophora Japonica*, planted anno 1756, then about two feet high; now eight feet in girth, and about forty in height; a standard *Ginkgo* tree, planted about the year 1767, two feet three inches in girth, and an Illinois walnut, two feet two inches in girth, growing where it was sown, about the year 1760. Among other trees, very remarkable also for their growth, though not to be spoken of as the largest of their kind, are a black walnut-tree, (sown anno 1757,) about forty feet high, and five feet four inches in girth; a cedar of Libanus, (planted in 1756,) eight feet eight inches in girth; a willow-leaved oak, (sown anno 1757) four feet in girth; the *Rhus Vernix*, or varnish sumach, four feet in girth; and a stone pine, of very singular growth; its girth, at

²² Ray's Letters, p. 174, 172.

one foot from the ground, is six feet four inches; at that height, it immediately begins to branch out and spreads, at least, twenty-one feet on each side, forming a large bush of about fourteen yards in diameter.

To return to the account of the palace. The house, gardens, and a large grass-field called the Warren, containing, in the whole, about thirty-seven acres, are furrounded by a moat³³, over which are two bridges. There belong also to the demesnes, about seventeen acres of meadow by the waterside, the western part of which, being a singularly beautiful spot, has been much improved by the present bishop, who has made secure embankments towards the river, and ornamented it with a shrubbery and plantations.

Extent of the demesne lands at Fulham.
Moat.

Improvements.

Though Fulham has been, for the two last centuries, the principal residence of the Bishops of London, yet, when they had other country seats, it seems to have been almost deserted by some, while others appear to have been much attached to the place. In the year 1141, during the war between King Stephen and the Empress Maud, Geoffrey de Mandeville, the King's general, came to Fulham, and seized Robert de Sigillo, Bishop of London, being then "lodging in his own manor-place". The bishop was forced to purchase his liberty with a great ransom³⁴. Richard de Gravesend resided much at Fulham, and died at his palace there anno 1303³⁵. His successor, Bishop Baldock, who was lord chancellor of England, dates most of his public acts thence³⁶. Bishop Braybroke, who enjoyed the same high office, and presided over the see of London near twenty years, seems to have been very little at this place, but to have spent his time, for the most part, at Stepney³⁷. Of Bishop Bonner's resi-

Residence of the Bishops of London at Fulham.

Robert de Sigillo taken prisoner.

Bishops Gravesend and Baldock.

Bishop Bonner.

³³ Dr. Edwards, Chancellor to the Bishop of London, anno 1648, gave the sum of 101. towards erecting a sluice to let in the Thames water, "to preserve the moat from noisomeness."

³⁴ Helinshed's Chron. vol. ii. 377.

³⁵ Godwin de Presul.

³⁶ Ibid.

³⁷ Regist. Lond.

³⁸ Ibid.

dence at Fulham, and of his cruelties, some facts are recorded in history", and many traditions are yet current. A large wooden chair, in which he is said to have sat to pass sentence upon heretics, was placed, a few years ago, in a shrubbery near the palace, which gave occasion to an elegant poem, written by Miss Hannah More, who was then on a visit at the bishop's⁴⁰. One deprived bishop of the reformed church, John Byrde, (who was the last provincial of the Carmelites, and afterwards became Bishop of Chester,) seems to have found an *asylum* with Bonner, and was living with him at Fulham anno 1555: "Upon his coming, says Wood, he brought his present with him, a dish of apples and a bottle of wine⁴¹." Bishop Aylmer, or Elmer, a worthy and learned prelate, was principally resident at Fulham; and died there anno 1594⁴². The zeal with which he supported the interests of the established church, exposed him to the resentment of the puritans, who, among other methods which they took to injure the bishop, attempted to prejudice the Queen against him, alleging, that he had committed great waste at Fulham, by cutting down the elms; and, punning upon his name, they gave him the appellation of Bishop Mar-elm; "but, it was a shameful untruth, says Strype, and how false it was all the court knew, and the Queen herself could witness, for she had lately lodged at the palace, where she disliked nothing, but that her lodgings were kept from all good prospect by the thickness of the trees, as she told her vice-chamberlain, and he reported so to the bishop⁴³." Bancroft was honoured with a visit from Queen Elizabeth in 1600, and another in 1602⁴⁴. King James visited him previously to his coronation⁴⁵. In the year 1627, Charles I. and his Queen

John Byrde.

Bishop Aylmer.

Queen Elizabeth's visit to Fulham.

King James.
Charles I.
and his
Queen.

³⁹ See Fox's Martyrs, vol. iii. p. 740, where there is a print of Bishop Bonner scourging John Wiles in his orchard at Fulham.

⁴⁰ This poem, called "Bishop Bonner's Ghost," was printed at the Earl of Oxford's private press at Strawberry-hill.

⁴¹ Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

⁴² Funeral Certificate, Herald's-college.

⁴³ Strype's Life of Aylmer, p. 103.

⁴⁴ Church-wardens' books.

⁴⁵ Ibid.

dined

dined with Bishop Mountaigne⁴⁶. During the civil war, Bishop Juxon was suffered to remain, for the most part, undisturbed at Fulham, where he was visited, and respected by persons of both parties, "though he walked steadily in his old paths⁴⁷." In the year 1647, Fulham-palace was sold to Colonel Edmund Harvey, who made it his residence, and gave a very magnificent entertainment there, to Oliver Cromwell⁴⁸. Bishop Compton died at Fulham-palace anno 1713⁴⁹; Bishop Robinson, anno 1723⁵⁰; and Bishop Lowth in 1787.

Bishop Juxon.

Colonel Harvey's entertainment of Oliver Cromwell.

Norden says, that Henry III. often lay at Fulham-palace⁵¹. Walter de Grey, Archbishop of York, who had been lord chancellor, died there in the year 1255⁵².

Henry III.
Walter de Grey.

A part of the demesnes of the manor of Fulham, called the manor of Wormholt Barns, and containing four hundred and twenty-three acres, was leased by Bishop Bonner, anno 1549, on the very eve of his first deprivation, to Edward Duke of Somerset, for two hundred years⁵³. This lease having been vested in the crown, in consequence of the Duke's attainder, was granted by Queen Elizabeth, anno 1599, to Simon Willis⁵⁴, who assigned one moiety of his interest in it to Thomas Fisher, and the other to Sir Thomas Penruddock. The whole became afterwards the property of George Penruddock, the son of Sir Thomas, and passed from him to John Needler⁵⁵. A short time before the expiration of Bonner's term, a fresh lease was granted, according to the usual tenor of church leases, to Henry Laremore. This estate is now divided into two parts; the one called the manor of Wormholt, now on lease to Thomas Bramly, Esq. the

Manor of Wormholt Barns.

⁴⁶ Church-wardens' books.

⁴⁷ Biograph. Brit.

⁴⁸ Myſteries of the good old Cause, p. 24.

⁴⁹ Godwin de Præſul.

⁵⁰ Ibid.

⁵¹ Spec. Brit. p. 20.

⁵² Mat. Paris Hist. p. 778.

⁵³ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

⁵⁴ Pat. 48 Eliz. pt. 24. Nov. 6.

⁵⁵ Parliamentary Surveys.

other, Wormholt and Eynham's lands, leased to Samuel Marryatt, Esq. The latter was sold, during the civil war, anno 1648, for the sum of 1232l. 8s. to Robert Blayney, in trust for Maximilian Bard, Esq.³⁴

Wormholt
Scrubs.

The piece of waste, called Wormholt-common, or Scrubs, was formerly a wood, and contained above two hundred acres, about sixty of which have been inclosed.

Subordinate
manors.

The record of Doomsday-book mentions a subordinate manor in the parish of Fulham, held under the Bishop of London. This manor, when the survey was taken, belonged to Fulchered; it contained five hides; the land was of four carucates; one plough was employed in the demesne lands; one by the villeins; and employment might have been found for a third. Within this manor were six villeins, who held half a hide, four cottars holding eight acres, and three other cottars; meadow equal to one ox-gang; pasture for the cattle of the town; pannage for thirty hogs; in the whole valued at sixty shillings; in the time of Edward the Confessor, at one hundred shillings. This land was formerly held of the Bishop of London, by two villeins, who could neither grant or alien-it, without the Bishop's leave.

Manor of
Fallenwick.

There are now three subordinate manors, or manor farms, in the parish of Fulham, held under the Bishop; the most ancient is that of Fallenwick, now, corruptly, called Paddingwick, situated near Paddingwick, or Stanbrook-green, and extending to the western road. In the year 1373, William Gresse, clerk, and others, granted the manor of Pallynwyck, which had formerly belonged to John Northwyck, goldsmith of London, to John Bernes and others³⁵, as trustees, perhaps for the celebrated Alice Perrers, or Pierce, a lady

Alice Perrers.

³⁴ The correspondence in regard to the Bishop of London's papers at Fulham.

³⁵ Cl. 47 Edw. iii. m. 38 dors.

of much note in the court of Edward III.⁵⁶, whose property it appears to have been at the time of her banishment, anno 1378, when it was seized by the crown. The survey of the manor, taken at that time, describes it as containing forty acres of arable land, sixty of pasture, and one and an half of meadow⁵⁷. The manor-house, which was, probably, Alice Perrers's country seat, is described as well built, and in good repair, and containing a large hall, chapel, &c. Alice Perrers, having afterwards procured a reversal of her sentence, returned to England, being then wife of William Lord Wyndesore, to whom King Richard, anno 1380, granted the manor of Pallynswyck⁵⁸. I find no further mention of it till the year 1752, when John Payne, Esq. died seized of it, leaving William his son and heir⁵⁹. In the year 1631, the manor, or capital messuage of Pallingwyck, with its appurtenances, was sold by John Payne, Esq. for the sum of 2600l. to Sir Richard Gurney⁶⁰, the brave and loyal lord mayor of London, who died a prisoner in the Tower anno 1647⁶¹. His widow, three years afterwards, sold it to Maximilian Bard, Esq.⁶². It continued in that family till the year 1747, when it was aliened by

Sir Richard
Gurney.

⁵⁶ "Madam Alice Perrers being a person of extraordinary beauty, was therefore made Lady of the Sun, and rode from the Tower of London through Cheapside, accompanied with many lords, knights, and ladies, every lady leading a lord or a knight by his horse's bridle, till they came to West Smithfield, where presently began a solemn joust, which held for seven days together."—Barnes's *Reign of Edw. III.* p. 872. Alice Perrers is supposed, by some, to have been Edward III.'s mistress; but Barnes thinks it improbable, both from the character and age of the king, and because she afterwards married the Lord Windsor, a person of great property and consequence. It is certain, that this lady had great influence with the old monarch, and made use of it in promoting causes in his

court, which was made a matter of accusation against her, and was the cause of her banishment. See Barnes, p. 873, &c.

⁵⁷ Esch. 1 Ric. II. No. 30.

⁵⁸ Pat. 3 Ric. II. pt. 3. m. 6.

⁵⁹ Cole's *Escheats*, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 757.

⁶⁰ Cl. 7 Car. pt. 30. No. 24. At the time of the purchase, he wrote his name Gurnard, and was called, in the indenture, Richard Gurnard, chimen and cloth-worker of London. He was created a baronet anno 1641, being then lord mayor of London, and was described as Sir Richard Gurnard, alias Gurney, Kut.

⁶¹ Smith's *Obituary*, N° 666. Sloane's MSS. Brit. Mus.

⁶² Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by Mr. Dorville.

Henry Laremore, trustee under the will of the Right Hon. Lady Persiana Bard⁶³, to Thomas Corbett, Esq. Thomas Powell, Esq. devisee in trust for Thomas Corbett, aliened it anno 1754 to Arthur Weaver, Esq. who sold it again, in 1759, to Henry Dagge, Esq. (author of "Considerations on the Criminal Laws,") who leased it to Lord Chancellor Northington. It was purchased of Mr. Dagge, anno 1765, by the present proprietor, John Dorville, Esq. The manor-house, (called of late Ravenscourt,) is surrounded with a moat filled with water. The present building is not very ancient. In the drawing-room is a portrait of Bishop Gibson, who was grandfather to the late Mrs. Dorville.

Ravenscourt.

Portrait of
Bishop Gib-
son.

Manor of
Wendon.

Nicholas Philpot and William Huntley, anno 1449, aliened all their lands called Wendon, Rosamunda, and Lanes, in the parish of Fulham, to Sir Thomas Haseley, deputy marshal of England, and clerk of the crown⁶⁴. Two years afterwards, Agnes Haseley being then the relict of Sir Thomas, demised her manor of Wendon to Henry Weaver for thirty years, and soon after granted it to him in fee⁶⁵. William Essex, Esq. died seised of this manor anno 1481⁶⁶, and it continued in his family till the reign of Queen Elizabeth, when it appears to have been aliened to John Tamworth, Esq. one of her privy counsellors, who, in the year 1565, settled the manor of *Wandowne* upon his wife Christiana⁶⁷. In the year 1574, Thomas Sidney being in possession of this manor, sold it to Sir Thomas Knolles⁶⁸; the latter aliened it, anno 1603, to Noadiah Rawlin and William Danfon⁶⁹. I have not been able to trace the history of this estate any lower, or to discover who is the present proprietor.

⁶³ Daughter of Henry Bard, Earl of Belmont in Ireland. She married Nathaniel Bard, Esq. by whom she left an only daughter, Frances, married to Henry Harcourt, Esq.

⁶⁴ Cl. 27 Hen. VI. m. 6.

⁶⁵ Cl. 29 Hen. VI. m. 7. done.

⁶⁶ Esch. 20 Edw. IV. No. 80.

⁶⁷ Court-rolls of the manor of Honylands in Basfeld.

⁶⁸ Title-deeds in the possession of Samuel Whitbread, Esq. who has some lands at Fulham, which were aliened by the same parties, and at the same time.

⁶⁹ Ibid.

Walham-

Walham-green takes its name from this manor; it was formerly called Wendon-green, and was afterwards varied to Wandon, Wanf-^{Walham-green.} don, Wandham, and at last Walham-green".

The manor of Rosamunds appears also to have been aliened by Agnes Hafely to Henry Weaver, "or Waver, for, I find, that Christian, relict of Sir Henry Waver, Knt. died anno 1480, being seised of the manor of Rosamunds in Fulham, valued at ten marks per annum, and a tenement called Lane's-place, valued at 4l. (both held of the Bishop of London,) the next heir to which estates was Christian, the daughter of her son Henry". I have not found any later records relative to this manor; but, I suppose, it to be an estate near Parson's-green, which was for many years the property of the Whartons", and after the death of Sir Michael Wharton, about 1725", was divided between his coheirs, of whom, or their representatives, it was purchased by the late John Powell, Esq. and is now the property of William Roberts, Esq. The site of the mansion belonging to this estate, now rented by a gardener, is said, by tradition, to have been a palace of Fair Rosamund.^{Manor of Rosamunds.}

Henry Marthe, who died anno 1643, was seised of three acres of land in Thornton's-manor, held of the manor of Fulham". Of this estate, I find no other mention.^{Thornton's manor.}

Henry Earl of Northumberland, in the year 1403, gave a small manor in the parishes of Fulham and Chelsea, (consisting of some rents of assize, a messuage, a toft, two cottages, sixty acres of arable, and four of meadow,) to the dean and chapter of St. Martin le Grand, in exchange for a house in Aldersgate-street". King Henry VII. granted the collegiate church of St. Martin, with all its^{Manor of Sandford.}

⁷⁰ It was first so called in the court-rolls of Fulham-manor, anno 1693, but is still, in writings, occasionally called Wanfdon green.

⁷¹ Esch. 19 Edw. IV. No. 65.

⁷² Sir Michael Wharton was living at Par-

son's-green anno 1654. Parish books.

⁷³ Court-rolls of Fulham manor.

⁷⁴ Cole's Abstract of Escheats, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 411.

⁷⁵ Pat. 4 Hen. IV. pt. 1. m. 13.

endowments,

endowments, to the monastery of St. Peter, Westminster. When that city was made a bishopric, the church of St. Martin's, at first constituted a part of its revenues, but afterwards, in the year 1544, was settled upon the dean and chapter⁷⁶. The manor above-mentioned, being thus vested in the dean and chapter of Westminster, was, by them, granted to the King, anno 1549, in exchange for other lands⁷⁷. It was sold by Queen Mary, anno 1558, to William Maynard, citizen of London⁷⁸, at thirty years purchase, being valued at sixty shillings per annum, and held of the crown in socage as of the manor of East-Greenwich. The manor is described, in the grant to Maynard, as in the parish of Fulham only, and containing forty-five acres. Sir William Maynard, (who settled at Curriglas near Tallow in Ireland⁷⁹;) died seised of this estate, (by the name of the manor of Sandford,) anno 1630⁸⁰, and it continued in the same family till the death of Robert Maynard, Esq. (anno 1756,) in whom the male branch became extinct. Leaving no issue, the inheritance of his estates was vested in his four aunts, or their representatives. In the year 1778, the Hon. William Moore, (uncle to the present Earl of Mountcashel,) who married Anne, daughter of Digby Foulke, Esq. and great grand-daughter of Angel Maynard, one of the four ladies above-mentioned, purchased the other shares of this estate⁸¹, and in the year 1788, sold the manor-house, and site of this manor, to Mr. William Howard of Walham-green. The house is now a pottery, in the tenure of Mr. James Rewell.

William Le Yungeman, by his deed, (without date,) confirmed a grant of Ralph de Ivinghoe to the chancellor of St. Paul's Cathedral, of a house, garden, and three acres of land in Fulham⁸². A survey

⁷⁶ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 425.

⁷⁷ Records in the Augmentation-office.

⁷⁸ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 608. f. 5.

⁷⁹ Harl. MSS. No. 1551.

⁸⁰ Cole's Abstract of Escheats, No 757.

Harl. MSS Brit. Mus.

⁸¹ From the information of Thomas Lane, Esq. of Goldsmiths'-hall.

⁸² Cart. Ant. pen. Dec. & Cap. St. Paul.

of this house, and premises, was given in to the commissioners for the sale of dean and chapter lands, July 25, 1649⁷⁸. It was then valued at 2l. os. 8d. per annum, exclusive of the reserved rent, and was sold the same year to Thomas Matthew, for the sum of 156l. 6s. 11d. on behalf of Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knt. who was the lessee⁷⁹.

Warren de Infula, or De Lisle, who died anno 1383, was seised of a house in the parish of Fulham, (held of John Saunford,) and left an only daughter, Margaret, married to Sir Thomas Berkley⁸⁰. This house, by the name of Lord Lisle's Place, was afterwards the property of the victorious Earl of Warwick, Regent of France, who held it in right of his wife, Elizabeth Lady Lisle, daughter and coheir of Thomas Lord Berkley⁸¹. Lord Lisle's place.
Richard Earl of Warwick.

John Campden, and others, anno 1390, sold the reversion of lands and tenements in Fulham, (after the death of Margaret, relict of Sir William Walworth, Knt.) to William of Wickham, Bishop of Winchester, and others⁸².

Thomas de Holland, Earl of Kent, who died anno 1397, was seised of a house and fifty acres of land in Fulham, held under the Bishop of London⁸³. Thomas Earl of Kent.

In the year 1449, John Shirbourn, and others, sold a house and garden at Fulham, then valued at 3s. 4d. per annum, to John Lord Stourton⁸⁴. It was, for several generations, the property and residence of his descendants⁸⁵, and now of William Sharp, Esq. who has made considerable improvements upon the premises, and built a beautiful cottage near the water-side. Stourton-house, now Mr. Sharp's.

Peterborough-house, at Parson's-green, described in ancient records as a capital messuage, called Rightwells, or Brightwells, was the pro- Brightwells; Rightwells; or, Villa-

⁷⁸ Perfect Diurnal.

⁷⁹ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MS. Lib.

⁸⁰ Esch. 6 Ric. II. No. 47.

⁸¹ Esch. 17 Hen. VI. No. 54.

⁸² Cl. 13 Ric. II. pt. 1. m. 11.

⁸³ Esch. 20 Ric. II. No. 39.

⁸⁴ See Esch. 2 Edw. IV. No. 18.

⁸⁵ Sir William Stourton, Lord Stourton, died seised of it anno 1478. See Esch. 17 Edw. IV. No. 55. Anne, daughter of John Lord Stourton, was buried at Fulham anno 1533.

Carey; now
Peterbo-
rough-house.

Sir Thomas
Smith.

Sir Edward
Herbert.

Lord Mor-
daunt.

Charles Earl
of Peterbo-
rough.

perty of John Tamworth, Esq.⁸⁶ privy counsellor to Queen Elizabeth, who died there in the year 1569, and was buried at Fulham⁸⁷. It afterwards belonged to Sir Thomas Knolles, who, in the year 1603, sold it, together with twenty-four acres of land adjoining, within a pale, for the sum of 530l. to Thomas Smith, Esq. afterwards Sir Thomas⁸⁸, clerk of the council and master of the requests to James I. After his death, it was for some time in the possession of his widow, and her second husband, Thomas Earl of Exeter. Margaret, daughter and sole heir of Sir Thomas Smith⁸⁹, married Thomas Carey, second son of Robert Earl of Monmouth, who, it is probable, rebuilt the house at Parson's-green, which, from that time, was known by the name of Villa-Carey⁹⁰. It is certain, that Francis Cleyne, who came over to England in the reign of Charles I. was employed to decorate the rooms⁹¹. Margaret Carey married, to her second husband, Sir Edward Herbert, (attorney-general to Charles I. and lord keeper to Charles II. during his exile,) by whom she had issue Arthur Herbert, created Earl of Torrington, Sir Edward Herbert, lord chief justice of the King's Bench, &c.⁹² Sir Edward Herbert, the father, appears to have been resident at Parson's-green, anno 1643⁹³, and his name is to be found, (described as of that place,) among the loyalists whose estates were ordered to be sold, anno 1653⁹⁴. Mr. Carey's daughter and coheir, Elizabeth, married John Mordaunt, a younger son of John, the first Earl of Peterborough, who was created Viscount Mordaunt by Charles II. for his active services during the interregnum. His eldest son Charles, who succeeded his uncle in the Earldom of Peterborough, and distinguished himself as a general officer in Spain, resided much at Parson's-green, where he enjoyed the society of learned men, being visited by Locke⁹⁵, Swift, and

⁸⁶ Court-rolls of the manor of Honylands in Enfield anno 1565.

⁸⁷ Funeral certificate, Heralds'-college.

⁸⁸ Title-deeds in the possession of Samuel Whitbread, Esq. who has some lands at Fulham, aliened by the same parties, and at the same time.

⁸⁹ His only son, Richard, died in his mino-

rity. See Harl. MSS. No. 1551.

⁹⁰ It is described by that name in Sellers's map of Middlesex, anno 1730.

⁹¹ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. ii. p. 128.

⁹² Collins's Peer. ed. 1779, vol. v. p. 183.

⁹³ Parish books.

⁹⁴ Perfect Passages, July 11, 1651.

⁹⁵ See Locke's Life, 8vo. 1713, p. 30.

other

other distinguished characters. The Earl's second lady was the accomplished Anastasia Robinson⁹⁶, to whom he had been, for some years privately married, before he could prevail upon himself to acknowledge her, an event which did not take place till a short time before his death (anno 1735). She resided in a house which the Earl took for herself and her mother, near Fulham, but never lived under the same roof with him, till she was prevailed on to attend him in a journey, which he took a few months before his death, on account of his declining health⁹⁷. Hawkins, however, says, that she came to live at Peterborough-house in 1723, and established a musical academy there, at which Bononcini, Martini, and all the most eminent musicians of that time assisted; and he adds, that it was attended by all the fashionable world⁹⁸. After the death of the late Earl of Peterborough, this house was sold to Richard Heavyside, Esq. It is at present unoccupied. A great part of the old building has been pulled down, and there are now scarce any traces of its former state. Bowack, who wrote an account of Fulham in 1706, describes the gardens as containing twenty acres of ground, and speaks of a tulip-tree seventy-six feet in height, and five feet nine inches in girth⁹⁹. The greater part of this ground is now let to a market-gardener.

Anastasia
Robinson

Tulip-tree.

Grove-house, near the extremity of this parish, towards Chelsea, was, for a considerable time, the property of the Elwes family¹⁰⁰. After the death of Sir John Elwes, anno 1702, it was sold to the Bridges family¹⁰¹, and was aliened, anno 1767, by Sir Brook Bridges, Bart. to Mr. Deliverance Smith¹⁰². The house has been long since pulled down, and there is now only a small tenement upon the site.

Grove-house.

The ancient house at the corner of Parson's-green, now the property of Thomas Northmore, Esq. of Cleave, in the county of Devon, and in the occupation of Mr. Dawson, belonged formerly to Sir Edmund Saunders, Lord Chief Justice of the King's Bench, anno 1682¹⁰³.

⁹⁶ She had been first singer at the Opera-house.

⁹⁷ Burney's History of Music, vol. iii. p. 248.

⁹⁸ Hawkins's Hist. of Music, vol. v. p. 305.

⁹⁹ Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 37.

¹⁰⁰ Court-rolls.

¹⁰¹ Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 37.

¹⁰² Court-rolls.

¹⁰³ Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by the present proprietor.

Samuel
Richardson.

In the present century it has been celebrated as the residence of Samuel Richardson, a very amiable man, as well as a popular writer. It was his custom to spend as much time as he could spare, from his avocations in London, at this villa, where he composed some of his works, particularly, as I have been informed from good authority, the novel of *Clarissa Harlowe*. Previously to his taking this house, Richardson had a country retirement at Northend. Thomas Edwards, author of the *Canons of Criticism*, being on a visit to him at Parson's-green, died there January 3, 1757¹⁰⁰. Richardson's widow died there in 1773¹⁰¹. In Doddsley's collection¹⁰² are some verses on an alcove at Parson's-green, by Mrs. Bennet, sister of Edward Bridgen, Esq. who married Richardson's daughter.

Sir Francis
Child.

The house on the east side of the Green, now the residence of Sir John Hales, Bart. was built by Sir Francis Child, lord mayor of London, was for many years the property of his family¹⁰³, and for some time the residence of Admiral Sir Charles Wager. It was modernized by the late John Powell, Esq.

Admiral
Wager.

Sir Thomas
Bodley.
Rowland
White.

Sir Thomas Bodley, founder of the library at Oxford, which bears his name, lived at Parson's-green from 1605 to 1609¹⁰⁴. Rowland White, Lord Strafford's entertaining and communicative correspondent, was his contemporary there¹⁰⁵. When the great Lord Chancellor Bacon fell into disgrace, and was restrained from coming within the verge of the court, he procured a licence (dated September 13, 1621,) to retire for six weeks to the house of his friend Lord Chief Justice Vaughan¹⁰⁶, at Parson's-green. The king refused to renew the licence at the expiration of the term.

Lord Chan-
cellor Bacon.

Lord Chief
Justice
Vaughan.

Munster-
house.

Mustow, (commonly called Munster-house,) on the north side of the road to London, between Fulham and Purse's-crofts¹⁰⁷ was, during

¹⁰⁰ *Biograph. Brit.* new edition, article Ed-wards.

¹⁰¹ *Gent. Mag.*

¹⁰² Vol. V. See *Gent. Mag.* April 1783.

¹⁰³ Court-rolls of the manor of Fulham.

¹⁰⁴ Parish books, and *Cabala*, p. 65.

¹⁰⁵ Parish books.

¹⁰⁶ A very eminent lawyer, and ancestor to the present Earl of Lisburne.

¹⁰⁷ The name of this place was thus spelt, a century ago, in the parish register, where entries relating to the family of Purse often occur. I do not recollect having seen it mentioned in any record of a more ancient date.

the greater part of the last century, the property of the Powells¹⁰⁸, from whom it came to Sir John Williams of Pengethly, Monmouthshire, Bart.¹⁰⁹ It is now the property of Arthur Annesley Powell, Esq. and is occupied as a school.

Sir Thomas Rawlinson, Knt. anno 1708, was admitted to a copyhold house in Fulham, (called Goodriche's *alias* Symond's,) on the surrender of William Thomas, clerk¹¹⁰. This house, having descended to Dr. Rawlinson, was left by him, anno 1754, to augment the salary of the principal of Hertford-college in Oxford¹¹¹. Having been for some time unoccupied, it was pulled down in March 1794, and the site let on a building lease.

In the year 1718, Hicks Borough surrendered a messuage near Northend, called Browne's-house, which had been formerly Lord Griffin's, to Sir John Stanley, Bart. from whom it passed, anno 1735, to William Monk, Esq.¹¹² It was afterwards the property of Francis Earl Brooke, who aliened it to the late Marquis of Downshire, then Earl of Hillsborough. It was afterwards the property of the late Sir Gilbert, and now of the Dowager Lady Heathcote.

Browne's
house at
Northend,
now Lady
Heathcote's.

Claybrooke-house, in Fulham, took its name from the family of Claybrooke, who had considerable property in this parish in the reign of Queen Elizabeth¹¹³. Sir Edward Frewen inherited this house on the death of his father, anno 1702¹¹⁴. It afterwards became the property of Robert Limpany, Esq. and is now a boarding-school for young ladies, in the occupation of Mrs. Mayers and Chant.

Claybrooke-
house.

A house, called Holcrofts, was sold by Robert Limpany to Sir William Withers, in the year 1708, being then newly built, and having a long avenue of elms in front¹¹⁵. It was afterwards the property

Holcrofts.

¹⁰⁸ Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by Mr. Deere of the Auditor's-office. There is a deed of Sir Edward Powell's, dated 1640. Sir William Powell's will bears date 1680.

¹⁰⁹ Title-deeds as above.

¹¹⁰ Court-rolls of the manor.

¹¹¹ Dr. Rawlinson had originally left this

house to the Society of Antiquaries; but, in consequence of some disgust, revoked the devise.

¹¹² Court-rolls of the manor of Fulham.

¹¹³ Harl. MSS. No. 1711.

¹¹⁴ Court Rolls.

¹¹⁵ Ibid.

Sir Martin
Wright.

and residence of Sir Martin Wright, one of the justices of the King's Bench, who died there anno 1767. It now belongs to his only surviving daughter, Mrs. Elizabeth Wright.

Villas near
the river

Adjoining to the river, on the east side of the bridge, are several villas, very pleasantly situated, belonging to Dr. Milman, Elborowe Woodcock, Esq. H. Legge, Esq. Dr. Cadogan, Mrs. Chauncy, and Philip Stephens, Esq. secretary to the Admiralty. The latter has very extensive pleasure-grounds.

John Norden.

John Florio.

Bishop Hick-
man, &c. &c.

Samuel
Foote.

Parish
church.

Stone stall.

Ancient mo-
numents.

Among the eminent inhabitants, not elsewhere mentioned, may be enumerated, John Norden, author of the Survey of Middlesex and Hertfordshire¹¹³; John Florio, an Italian, (clerk of the closet to James I.) who translated Montaigne's Essays into English, and published an Italian Dictionary, and other works¹¹⁴; George Cartwright, the actor¹¹⁵; Charles Hickman, bishop of Londonderry¹¹⁶; Jacob Tonson and Bernard Lintot, two eminent booksellers¹¹⁷, successively publishers of Pope's works; Catesby, the celebrated naturalist¹¹⁸; and Samuel Foote, the comedian and dramatic writer, who resided some years at Northend.

The parish church, which is dedicated to All Saints, stands at a small distance from the water-side. It is an ancient stone building, and consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. At the west end is a handsome Gothic tower, built, if we may judge from the architecture, some time in or near the fourteenth century. In the chancel window are the arms of the see of London impaling Compton; in the south wall is a single stone stall, with a handsome Gothic canopy, ornamented with quatrefoils. Near it is an altar-tomb, with a figure in brass, of a man in armour; the arms and inscription are gone. On the north wall, is a rich Gothic monument¹¹⁹, with an

¹¹³ See the Pref. to his *Speculum Britanniae*.

¹¹⁴ He died of the plague anno. 1625, and was buried at Fulham. See Ant. Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* vol. i.

¹¹⁵ *Biograph. Dram.*

¹¹⁶ He died there anno 1713. *Le Neve's Monument. Anglican.* vol. iv. p. 271.

¹¹⁷ Tonson lived at Northend, and Lintot at a place called the Broome-houses, by the water-side.

¹¹⁸ *Pult. Anec. of Botany*, vol. ii. p. 229.

¹¹⁹ Perhaps, that of Sir Sampson Norton, master of the ordnance to Henry VIII. who was buried at Fulham.

obtuse arch, ornamented with oak-leaves and other foliage, under which are the vestiges of brass figures and escutcheons. Against the same wall is the monument of Margaret, daughter of Sir Gilbert Gerard, master of the rolls, and wife of Sir Peter Legh, Knt.¹²⁰, of Lime in the county of Chester, who died anno 1603: under an arch, supported by Corinthian columns, is her effigies, as large as the life, in a sitting posture, with an infant in her arms; she is habited in a ruff and veil; her hair is dressed in a great number of small curls. On the south wall is the monument of Anthony Nourse, Gent.¹²¹ who died in 1704; and those of Sir William Butts, and Sir Thomas Smith¹²², with the following inscriptions:

Lady Legh.

Sir William Butts, and Sir Thomas Smith.

“ Epitaphium D. Gulielmi Buttii equitis aurati et medici regis

“ Henrici Octavi Qui obiit, A° Dni. 1545, 17° Novemb.

“ Quid medicina valet, quid honos, quid gratia regum,

“ Quid popularis amor, mors ubi fœva venit?

“ Sola valet pietas quæ structa est auspice Christo;

“ Sola in morte valet, cætera cuncta fluunt.

¹²⁰ Arms—1. Sable, replenished with mullets Arg. therein a man's arm bowed, holding in his hand a standard silver; an augmentation granted by Norroy king at arms, anno 1575, to Sir Piers Legh, in memory of the valiant services of his ancestor and namesake at the battle of Cressy, where he bore the standard of the Black Prince. 2. Gules, a cross engrailed Argent for Legh. 3. Or, three lozenges Az. for Baguley. 4. Az. a chevron Arg. between 3 crowns Or, for De Corona. 5. Arg. a pale lozengy Sab. for Daniers. 6. Arg. a cross Sab. in the first quarter a fl. de lis of the second for Haydock. 7. Vert, a chevron between 3 crosses crosslets Or, for Wrightington. 8. Arg. a mullet pierced for Aston. 9. Lozengy Sab. and Arg. for Croft impaling Gerard of Bryn with its quarterings, viz. 1. Arg. a Saltier Gul. for Gerard. 2. Az. a lion ramp. Arg. crowned Or for Bryn.

3. Az. a lion ramp. Arg. for Windle. 4. Arg. 3 torteauxes between two bendlets Gules for Ince. 5. Arg. a bend engrailed Sab. in chief an escallop-shell Gules for Radcliffe. 6. Az. a cross patonce between 4 martlets Arg. for Plessington. 7. Arg. a lion ramp. purple for Balderston. 8. Arg. a cross raguly Gules for Lawrence. 9. Arg. 2 bars Gules in chief 3 mullets of the second for Washington. 10. Az. a chevron between 3 fishes haurient Or, a quartering of Washington.

¹²¹ Arms—Gules a fesse between 2 chevrons Arg. impaling Sab. on a bend engrailed Or 3 human hearts Gules.

¹²² Arms—Az. a lion ramp. Or, on a chief Arg. 3 torteauxes impaling 1. Arg. on a cross Sab. a leopard's face Or for Bridges; 2. Or, a pale Gules for Chandos; 3. Arg. a fesse between 3 martlets Sable for Berkley.

“ Ergo

“ Ergo mihi in vitâ fuerit quando omnia Christus ;

“ Mors mihi nunc lucrum, vitæque Christus erit.

“ Epitaphium hoc primitus inscriptum pariete, et situ jam pene
“ excoesum sic demum restituit Leonardus Butts, Armiger Norfol-
“ cienfis, Oct. 30, 1627, Amoris G.”

“ D. O. M.

“ Thomæ Smith, Equiti Aurato Regiæ Ma^{ti} a supplicum libellis,
“ et ab epistolis Latinis ; Viro doctrinâ prudentiâque singulari. Fran-
“ cisca, Guil. Baronis Chandos Filia, Opt. Marito Conjux mœstiff.
“ plorans posuit. Obiit 28 die Nov. MDCIX.”

Sir William Butts was one of the founders of the College of Physicians. He was esteemed a man of great learning, skill, and experience¹²³, and was trusted by Henry VIII. in many important affairs¹²⁴. Shakspeare introduces him discovering to the King the malice of Gardiner, and others of the council, against Cranmer. A portrait of Butts is introduced in Holbein's picture of Henry VIII. granting the charter to the Surgeons' Company.

Sir Thomas
Smith.

Sir Thomas Smith was appointed secretary of the Latin tongue in the year 1603, with a salary of forty marks¹²⁵. He was made also clerk of the council, and of the high court of parliament, and master of the requests, and was on the road to higher preferment. He was a native of Abingdon, and a member of the University of Oxford, to the library of which place, founded by his friend and neighbour, Sir Thomas Bodley, he left a considerable sum of money¹²⁶.

Various
tombs.

Within the rails of the communion-table, are the tombs of Capt. John Saris¹²⁷ (1643) ; and William Rumbold, Esq.¹²⁸ clerk comp-
troller

¹²³ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

¹²⁴ Lodge's Illustrations of English History, vol. i. p. 32.

¹²⁵ Rymer's Fœdera, vol. xvi. p. 513.

¹²⁶ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. i.

¹²⁷ Arms—A chevron between 3 Saracens' heads impaling a chevron between 3 mascles, on a chief a greyhound courant for Megges.

¹²⁸ On a chevron engrailed 3 cinquefoils, on a canton a leopard's face, (it should be a cinque-

troller of the great wardrobe, and surveyor-general of the customs (1667). On the floor of the chancel, is a mutilated figure in brass, of a priest; and the tombs of Barbara Loke (1647); Thomas Carlos, son of Colonel William Carlos¹²⁹ (1665); Robert Hickes, Esq. (1669); Hester Nourse, mother of the maids of honour to Queen Katherine (1705); Jeffrey Ekins, D. D. dean of Carlisle (1791); and Elizabeth, daughter of Simon Horner of Hull (1793).

On the north wall of the nave, near the chancel, is the monument of Bishop Gibson¹³⁰; and on the floor, the tombs of Robert Blanchard, goldsmith of London (1681); John Burnett, Gent. (1689); Urfula, wife of the Rev. Lewis Thomas, rector of Upton, Wilts, and daughter of Sir Thomas Woodcock (1716); John Elliot, Gent. (1722); and Alexander Mackrabie (1777).

Against the east wall of the north aisle, is placed a brass plate, in the form of a lozenge, which was found in digging for the foundation of a column, when the church was repaired, anno 1770. Underneath the portrait of the deceased, is the following inscription:

“ Hic jacet Domicella Margareta Svanders¹³¹, nata Gandavii Flandrie
 “ quæ ex magistro Gerardo Hornebolt peperit domicellam Susannam
 “ uxorem Magistri Johannis Parker archarii regis¹³². Quæ obiit
 “ Anno Dni. M° CCCCXXIX°, 36 Novemb. Orate pro animâ.”

On the north wall is a tablet, surrounded with a broad frame of wood richly carved, to the memory of an infant daughter of Robert

cinquefoil as in the arms granted to this William Rumbold) impaling a chevron between 3 crosses formée for Barkley.

¹²⁹ Arms.—An oak, on a fesse 3 regal crowns. These arms were granted to Colonel Careless for his services in concealing King Charles in the oak, with permission to change his name to Carlos.

¹³⁰ Arms.—The sea of London impaling Gibson, as in p. 348. The inscription is given elsewhere.

¹³¹ Arms.—A chevron between 3 martlets impaling a winnowing van (the coat, I suppose, of Svanders; 3 winnowing vans were borne by Septvan, a Kentish family,) quartering a chevron between 3 men's heads in profile. Upon the coat first mentioned is an escutcheon with a cross moline between four crescents.

¹³² The King's Bowyer.—In a deed, dated 1528, (20 Hen. VIII.) John Parker is styled *Valetus Robarum*, or groom of the wardrobe to the king. Cart. Antiq. Brit. Mus. 75. D. 67.

Limpany¹³³, who died in 1694. On the floor of this aisle, are the tombs of Katherine, wife of William Gee, Gent. (1683); and Mary, wife of William Miller, Esq. (1739).

In the east window of the south aisle, are the royal arms, the arms and quarterings of Cecil¹³⁴, and those of Sir William Billelby, Knt.¹³⁵. It is probable, that he and the Earl of Exeter, who married Sir Thomas Smith's widow, contributed toward the repairs of that aisle, which seems to have been considerably raised with brick about the beginning of the last century. The principal monument, on the south wall, is that of John Viscount Mordaunt of Avalon¹³⁶. On a large slab of black polished marble, supported by pedestals about four feet high, stands a fine marble statue of the deceased, in a Roman habit, and with a baton in his hand. On each side the statue is an oval tablet of white marble, containing a concise pedigree of the Mordaunt family, and a Latin inscription. This monument was the work of Bushnell, the celebrated English artist, assisted by Bird. The statue alone is said to have cost 250l.¹³⁷ On the same wall are the monuments of Katherine, wife of John Hart, Gent. and daughter of Edmund Powell of Fulham¹³⁸ (1605); Jane, wife of William Payne, Esq. of Pallenwick¹³⁹ (1610); Sir Thomas Kinsey, Knt.¹⁴⁰ and Alderman of London (1696); and Dorothy Lady

John Vis-
count Mor-
daunt.

¹³³ Arms—per pale Gul. & Sab. a mountain cat between 3 roses Arg. impaling Sab. a chevron embattled between 3 roses Argent; the arms of Cornish.

¹³⁴ Cecil quartering Carleon. See vol. i. p. 530.

¹³⁵ 1. Arg. a chevron between 3 demi-lozenges Sab.—Billelby. 2. Gone. 3. Arg. 2 bars engrailed Sab. for Steynes. 4. Gules, an eagle displayed Or for Kevremond.

¹³⁶ Arms—Arg. a chevron between 3 estoils Sable.

¹³⁷ The whole monument is said to have cost 400l. Bowack, p. 32.

¹³⁸ Arms—Arg. 3 lozenges Sab. charged with as many escallops Or for Hart impaling Per fesse Vert and Or, three escallops Argent for Powell of Fulham.

¹³⁹ Arms—Arg. on a fesse engrailed Gul. between 3 birds Sab. as many cinquefoils of the first quartering Or, 3 hurts; on a chief embattled Az. 3 bezants, and impaling Gules, gatty Or, a fesse nebulee Arg.

¹⁴⁰ Arms—Arg. a chevron between 3 squirrels passant Gul. cracking nuts Or, stalked and leaved Vert.

Clarke,

Clarke “”, (daughter of Thomas Hylliard, Esq. and wife, first, of Sir George Clarke, Knt. (secretary at war to Charles II.) and, secondly, to Samuel Barrow, M. D.) physician to Charles II. and judge advocate,) who died anno 1695. This monument was the work of the celebrated Grinling Gibbons, and is said to have cost 300l. On a slab, at the foot, (inclosed within iron rails,) is the following inscription, to the memory of Dr. Barrow, who wrote the Latin verses prefixed to Milton’s *Paradise Lost*.

“ P. M. S. Samuelis Barrow, M. D. ex vetustâ in agro Norfolk. Dr. Barrow.
 “ profapiâ, Carolo II. medici ordinarii, advocati generalis et judicis
 “ martialis per annos, plus minus, viginti; quæ munera jussu regio
 “ suscepit quod Albemarlum secutus optatum Caroli reditum suis
 “ maturavit consiliis. Uxorem duxit unicam, Relictam Gul. Clarke,
 “ Eq. aurat. cujus felicissimi paris (cum sexdecim annos rarum amo-
 “ ris conjugalis exemplum exhibuisset) quæ sola potuit, mors fregit
 “ consortium 12 Kal. Aprilis, A. D. 1682, infracto adhuc manente
 “ superstitis amore. Ob. æt. 57.”

At the west end of the south aisle is the monument of William Earlsby, Esq. of Northend, who died in 1664; and on the north wall, those of Edmund, son of John Gresham, Esq. of Mayfield¹⁴² (1593); William Plumbe, Esq.¹⁴³ (1593), and his wife Elizabeth¹⁴⁴, relict of John Gresham, and daughter and heir of Edward Dormer,

¹⁴¹ Arms—Arg. on a bend Gules between 3 pellets, as many swans proper; on a canton Az. a leopard’s jamb Or for Clarke;—Sable two swords in saltier Arg. hilts and pommels Or between 4 fl. de lis of the last for Barrow, and Az. a chevron between 3 mullets Or for Hilliard.

¹⁴² Arms—Arg. a chevron ermines between 3 mullets pierced Sab. for Gresham quartering Az. ten billets 4, 3, 2, 1 Or; on a chief of the second a demi lion issuant Sable for Dormer.

2. Gules on a chevron Arg. between 3 fishes Or, as many martlets Sab. on a chief indented of the second 3 escallop shells of the first for Done, als. Clobbs. 3. Arg. 3 fl. de lis Az. for Coulrich, als. Cairidge.

¹⁴³ The arms on this monument are those of Dormer impaled with Gresham; those of Plumbe are gone.

¹⁴⁴ His first wife was Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Nevil, and relict of Sir Robert Southwell.

Esq.; Thomas Bonde ¹⁴⁵ (1600); and Thomas Winter, Esq. ¹⁴⁶ (1681).

The two last have the following inscriptions :

Thomas
Bonde.

“ At Earth, in Cornwall, was my first beginninge,
 “ From Bondes and Corringtons as it may apere;
 “ Now to Earthe in Fulham God disposed my endinge,
 “ In March the thousand and six hundred yere
 “ Of Christ; in whom my body sure doth reſte,
 “ Till, both in body and ſoule, I ſhall be bleſte.
 “ Thomas Bonde, obiit ætat. ſuæ 68.”

Thomas
Winter.

“ H. S. J. Thomas Winter Armiger inclyti illius Winteri pronepos
 “ qui Hiſpanorum claſſem (quæ vinci non potuit) fudit. Bello dein
 “ paci obſtetricante, hic pacis filius in Indos mercator navigat, ubi
 “ Meſſalapatamiæ præfecturam geſſit et adornavit; vigefimo plus
 “ minus anno elapſo Patri cognatiſque (ob fidelitatem optimo Regum
 “ a piis fæderatoribus ad inopiam redaſtis) velis et rebus ſecundis
 “ plané alter Joſeph Deo mittente rediit. Omnibus tandem boni
 “ viri funſtis officiis, poſtquam triginta quatuor annos mirâ patien-
 “ tiâ acri laboraverat morbo, in Domino moriens a laboribus requie-
 “ vit. Obiit. Jan. 15 { ^{Salutis 1682,} _{Æt. 66.} }. Mæſtiſſima conjux hoc qualecun-
 “ que Μνημωſυρον amoris ergo poſuit.”—Anne his wife, daughter
 of P. Swinglehurſt, married, afterwards, Charles Orby of the county
 of Lincoln, and died anno 1689. Thomás Winter was, as his epi-
 taph informs us, great-grandſon of the celebrated admiral of that
 name, and brother of Sir Edward Winter, whoſe epitaph is given
 in the firſt volume of this work ¹⁴⁷.

¹⁴⁵ Arms—Arg. on a chevron Sab. 3 bezants quartering, 1. Arg. 3 flags' heads coupé fable, collar'd of the field. 2. Arg. a chevron Az. between 3 ſiniſter hands coupé and erecté

Gules for Maynard. 3. Arg. a ſaltier Sab. for Coriton.

¹⁴⁶ Arms—Sab. a feſſe ermine.

¹⁴⁷ P. 33, 34.

On the floor of the fourth aisle are the tombs of **Elizabeth**, wife of ——— Tipping¹⁴⁸, and daughter of Edward Cofyn by his wife Frances, (daughter of William Trye, Esq. of Hardwick-court, who was descended from one of the coheirs of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk¹⁴⁹ (1686); John Earlsby, Esq. (1687); Isaac Cook, groom of the Chapel Royal (1697); Martha, wife of Edward Billingsley, Gent. (1698); Thomas Doughtie, Gent. (1706); William Stevenage, captain in the Coldstream regiment of foot guards (1709), and his wife Lucy, daughter of Henry Beaufoy, Esq. of Guy's-cliff near Warwick; Samuel Heather, apothecary (1714); Elizabeth, wife of the Hon. George Mordaunt, and daughter of Sir John D'ouley, Bart. (1718); Carey Eleanor Hamilton, spinster (1725); Elizabeth, widow of George London (1732); Matthew Frecker, Esq. (1738); Sufanna, relict of the Hon. Colonel Duncombe (1748); Samuel Ashurst, Esq. (1753); Thomas Gilbert, Esq. (1759); Mrs. Harriot, and Mrs. Sarah Ashurst (1782); Daniel Leckie, Esq. (1783); and the Rev. Philip Laurents, M. A. (1787).

When Bowack wrote his account of Fulham, there was, in the fourth aisle, an inscription to the memory of Bishop Henchman, who died in 1675, and in the north aisle, the tomb of Abraham Downing, Esq. serjeant skinner to Charles II. who died anno 1676¹⁵⁰.

Bishop
Henchman.

Stow mentions the tomb of Sir William Billesby, Knt. who died in 1607¹⁵¹; and Weever, those of the following persons, viz. John Sherbourne, archdeacon of Essex (1431); John Thorley, Esq. (1445); John Fisher, treasurer to Cardinal Sancte Balbine, &c. (1463); William Harvey, rector of Fulham (1471); Lora, daughter of Sir John Blount, Lord Montjoy (1480); John Long, Gent. (1503); Sir

Ancient
tombs, now
destroyed.

¹⁴⁸ Arms—On a bend engrailed 3 pheons and coheir of Sir John Gournay, and niece for Tipping impaling a chevron between 3 and eventually coheir of Charles Brandon.
¹⁴⁹ Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 35.

¹⁴⁹ John Trye, Esq. of Hardwick-court, who died anno 1579, married Elizabeth, daughter

¹⁵¹ Circuit Walk. p. 72.

Sampson Norton, Knt. master of the ordnance to King Henry VIII. (1517); George Chauncy, Esq. receiver-general to Bishop Fitzjames (1520); and Anne, daughter of John Lord Stourton (1533). A manuscript in the Harleian collection, mentions also the tomb of Thomas Claybrooke, Esq. who died in 1587.

Tablets on
the outside of
the church.

Upon the east wall of the vestry (on the outside,) is the monument of John Hewetson, who died anno 1672. On the north wall, those of Charles Lisle, Gent. (1665); and Philip Daniel Castiglione Maurelli, of an ancient family in Naples, a convert from the Roman Catholic religion, who left his country for conscience-sake. He was entertained in the families of Bishop Robinson and Bishop Gibson, and died anno 1738. On the east wall of the chancel is the monument of Thomas Cornwallis, Esq. (son of Sir Francis Cornwallis, by his wife Elizabeth, daughter and sole heir of Sir Henry Jones of Abermarles, in the county of Carmarthen, Bart. (1703); he married Emma, daughter of Sir Job Charlton, Bart. On the east wall of the south aisle, that of the widow of the Rev. Mr. Rothery (1782); and on the south wall, that of Mr. John Lambart (1746).

Monuments
of the Bishops
of London.

In the church-yard are the monuments of Bishop Compton, Bishop Robinson¹⁵², Bishop Gibson, Bishop Sherlock, Bishop Hayter, Bishop Terrick, and Bishop Lowth. The epitaphs will be given elsewhere.

Various
tombs in the
church-yard.

There are the tombs also of the following persons, viz. Benjamin Wyche, apothecary (1686); Sir Francis Child, Knt.¹⁵³ and alderman of London (1713); Sir Francis Compton, (fifth son of Spencer Earl of Northampton,) (1716); Dame Sarah Compton (1747), and Mary, their daughter (1764); Capt. Charles Pratten (1718); George Curtis, Esq. gentleman of the wardrobe to Queen Anne and George I.

¹⁵² Arms—Robinson impaling on the dexter side 3 chevrons for Langton, and on the sinister side a lion rampant.

¹⁵³ Arms—Gules a chevron engrailed erm. between 3 eagles close Arg. on an escutcheon

of pretence, a chevron between 3 leopards' heads for Wheeler. Sir Francis Child married Elizabeth, daughter and heir of William Wheeler, goldsmith, of London.

(1719); Sir William Withers, Knt. and alderman of London (1720); his grandson, William Withers, Esq. (1768); William Skelton, Gent. (1720); Mr. Thomas Soulsby, (1721); John Powell, Gent. (1722); Robert Apreece, Esq. of Washingley in the county of Huntingdon (1723); his daughter Sufanna, relict of Admiral Sir John Balchen (1752); Robert Powlett, Gent. of Clement's-inn (1723); Joanna, wife of Thomas Moore, Gent. of New-inn (1725); Bartholomew Shorthose, apothecary (1727); Mary Cotton, widow (1727); Philip Dwight, S. T. P. vicar (1729); William Wylde, Gent. (1731); Lewis Vaflet, a school-master (1731); George Lane, Esq. of the band of gentlemen pensioners (1732); Mrs. Anne Villars (1745); Margaret, wife of Capt. Thomas Mogg (1751); Charles Keightley, Esq. (1751); Gabriel Johntson, Gent. of New-inn (1752); James Croft, Esq. (1753); George Putland, Esq. (1756); William Brydges, Esq. (1762); Mr. Thomas Hinchliff (1762); Francis Gashry, Esq. treasurer and paymaster of the ordnance (1762); John Duer, Esq. (1764); Rev. John Eddowes (1765); Edward Pratten, Esq. (1769); Noah Tittner, merchant (1771); Robert Price, surgeon (1773); Capt. John Emmenels (1776); Abraham Dupuis, Esq. (1777); Frederick Nuffen, Esq. one of his Majesty's musicians (1779); Nathaniel Rench¹⁸⁴ (1783); Jacob Fletcher, Esq. (1783); William Scott, Esq. (1785); Mr. Henry Holland (1785); Mr. Thomas Claridge (1786); Mrs. Mary Kime (1788); Lady Henrietta, daughter of Alexander Duke of Gordon (aged eighty-one) (1789); Stephen Bourget, Esq. (1790); Mary, wife of Mr. John Rawling (1790); Beata, daughter of John Wyllyams, Esq. of Plaistow-house in Essex, and niece of Sir John Dineley, Bart. (1791); Mr. Francis

¹⁸⁴ Mr. Rench was a market-gardener. In the inscription on his tomb it is said that he was one hundred and one years of age; but upon consulting the parish register it appears, that he was only 82, having been born in the month of August 1701. The account of his death in the obituary of the Gentleman's Magazine, says, that he died in the same house in which he was born; and that he had thirty-two children by two wives.

Woodhouse (1791); and Mrs. Anne Walker (aged ninety-one,) (1792).

Rectory

The rectory of Fulham, the advowson of which had been always connected with the manor, was appropriated by Bishop Giffard, anno 1420, to the priory of Sheen. For this appropriation, the consent of the dean and chapter of St. Paul's was obtained, and it was confirmed by the King's patent¹⁵⁵; but it does not appear, that the convent ever presented to the benefice, which has been invariably (except during the protectorate of Cromwell, and the suspension of Bishop Compton,) in the patronage of the Bishops of London. In the year 1327, the rectory was valued at thirty marks per annum, exclusive of a pension of 6l. per annum payable to the chancellor of St. Paul's cathedral¹⁵⁶. The rectorial tithes have been held on a lease for lives, from time immemorial, the lessee paying a reserved rent of 40l. per annum to the rector, whose benefice is a sinecure.

Lessees of the great tithes.

The glebe and tithes, which were valued, anno 1610, at 340l. per annum¹⁵⁷, had belonged (under a lease granted by Henry King, rector of Fulham, and bearing date 1641,) to the family of Nourse, of Woodeaton in Oxfordshire, who sold them to Edmund Harvey, Esq. who had purchased the manor during the interregnum. On his attainder, they became vested in the crown, and were granted by Charles II. anno 1664, to Anthony Eyre, Esq. in consideration of his services to the King his father¹⁵⁸. They afterwards belonged to Sir John Elwes, proprietor of Grove-house, and were purchased with that, and other premises in Fulham, by Sir Brook Bridges, Bart. about the year 1700¹⁵⁹. The present lessee is Samuel Knight, Esq. of Milton in the county of Cambridge.

The sum of 4l. 15s. per annum, deducted out of the 40l. above-mentioned, is now paid by the rector of Fulham to the chancellor

¹⁵⁵ Pat. 9 Hen. 5. pt. 1. m. 1.

¹⁵⁶ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 60.

¹⁵⁷ Parliament. Surveys, Lamb. MSS. Lib.

¹⁵⁸ Pat. 15 Car. II. pt. 2. No. 19.

¹⁵⁹ Bowack's Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 35.

of St. Paul's, in lieu (as I suppose) of the tithes of the demesne lands at Fulham, granted to that officer by Richard de Belmeis and Richard Fitzneal, Bishops of London ¹⁶⁰.

The parsonage-house stands upon the west side of Parson's, or Parsonage-green, to which it gave name. It is now divided into two tenements. In the year 1598 it was in the tenure of Sir Francis Walsingham's widow ¹⁶¹. Bowack, who wrote in 1705, says, "the house in which the rectors of Fulham used to reside, is now very old, and much decayed. There is, adjoining to it, an old stone-building, which seems to be of about three hundred or four hundred years standing, and designed for religious use; in all probability, a chapel for the rectors and their domestics. Before the said house is a large common, which, within the memory of several ancient inhabitants now living, was used for a bowling-green ¹⁶²." The building, of which Bowack speaks, was pulled down about the year 1740.

Parsonage-house on Parson's, or Parsonage-green.

William Shirebourne, who was rector of Fulham anno 1366, is said to have been excellently well versed, not only in philosophy, but also in theology; and, in both kinds, to have written with great commendation ¹⁶³.

Rectors.
William Shirebourne.

Richard Hill, who was collated to the rectory of Fulham in 1488, became afterwards Bishop of London ¹⁶⁴.

Bishop Hill.

Henry King, son of the Bishop of London, was promoted from this rectory to the see of Chichester, anno 1642 ¹⁶⁵. His successor, Thomas Howell, brother of the celebrated James Howell, was made Bishop of Bristol in the year 1644 ¹⁶⁶.

King, Bishop of Chichester.

Bishop Howell.

The late Dr. Michael Lort, who was collated to the rectory of Fulham in the month of April 1789, was a man very generally

Michael Lort.

¹⁶⁰ Newcourt, vol. i. p. 109, and 607.

¹⁶¹ Parish Books.

¹⁶² Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 58.

¹⁶³ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 608.

¹⁶⁴ Ibid.

¹⁶⁵ Ibid. Bishop King published a volume of sermons on the Lord's Prayer, and some single discourses.

¹⁶⁶ Ibid.

esteemed and beloved among the circle of his acquaintance. Though he published little ¹⁶⁷ himself, yet, by his friendly assistance and judicious corrections, he contributed much to the service of literature. His library, which contained a great number of books rarely to be met with elsewhere, was always open to his friends. After his death, which happened in the month of November 1790, it was sold by auction, and, though remarkably destitute of exterior ornaments, produced the sum of 1269l. The sale, which was conducted by Messrs. Leigh and Sotheby, lasted twenty-five days ¹⁶⁸. Dr. Lort was succeeded in the rectory of Fulham by the Rev. Graham Jepson, B. D.

Vicarage. The vicarage of this place is in the gift of the rector; the vicarial tithes, with the vicarage-house, &c. were valued at 52l. per ann. ¹⁶⁹ In the King's books, the vicarage is rated at 10l.

Vicars. Thomas Walkington, presented to the vicarage of Fulham anno 1615 ¹⁷⁰, was author of "Rabboni," "Mary Magdalen's Tears of Sorrow, and Solace," and another single sermon ¹⁷¹. He was succeeded by Richard Clewet, who was ejected by the Puritans ¹⁷²; his place being supplied by Adoniram Byfield, whose name has been handed down in Hudibrastic rhyme :

" Their dispensations had been stifled

" But for our Adoniram Byfield ¹⁷³."

He was scribe to the Assembly of Divines, and one of the Committee of Reformation for the Universities ¹⁷⁴. In the report of the commissioners anno 1650, he is called an able, honest, and constant preacher of the gospel ¹⁷⁵. Byfield was succeeded, both in the vicar-

¹⁶⁷ Dr. Lort published a commentary on the Lord's Prayer; some single sermons and several papers in the *Archæologia*.

¹⁶⁸ His prints sold for the sum of 401l. 1s. 6d.

¹⁶⁹ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Lib.

¹⁷⁰ Newcourt.

¹⁷¹ Ant. Wood's *Athen. Oxon.* vol. i.

¹⁷² Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p. 49.

¹⁷³ Part III. Canto II. l. 639. Nash's edition.

¹⁷⁴ Proceedings of the Committees, Lamb. MS. Lib. vol. iv. p. 96, and 178.

¹⁷⁵ Parliamentary Surveys.

age and rectory of Fulham, (to the latter of which he had been presented by Edmund Harvey, who had purchased the manor ¹⁷⁶;) by Isaac Knight, minister of Hammer-smith ¹⁷⁷.

William Nicholas Blomberg, who was presented to the vicarage of Fulham in 1733, and became rector in 1734, was son of Baron Blomberg, a nobleman of Courland. He published a life of Dr. Edmund Dickenson, an eminent physician, who was his grandfather by the mother's side ¹⁷⁸.

William Nicholas Blomberg.

Denison Cumberland, presented to this vicarage in 1757, vacated it upon being promoted to the bishopric of Clonfert in Ireland, from which he was afterwards translated to Kilmore. He was son of the celebrated Dr. Richard Cumberland, bishop of Peterborough, and father of Richard Cumberland, Esq. the dramatic writer. The Bishop of Kilmore married a daughter of Dr. Bentley, who was the Phœbe of Dr. Byrom's well-known ballad of "My time, O! ye Muses," &c. &c.

Denison Cumberland, Bishop of Kilmore.

The present vicar of Fulham is the Rev. Graham Jepson, who succeeded Dr. Hamilton anno 1776, and is now rector also.

At the dissolution of monasteries and chantries, there was a brotherhood in the church of Fulham, dedicated to St. Peter, of which Edward Lathar, and three others, were wardens. In the inventory of goods belonging to the church, in the reign of Edward VI. ¹⁷⁹ mention is made of "two rotchetts, and 20 pecys of owld paynted clothes that did kever the images."

St. Peter's brotherhood.

The earliest register of this parish, now extant, begins in the year 1675. During the first five years, the baptisms, burials, &c. at Fulham and Hammer-smith, were entered promiscuously; the average number of baptisms, during that period, was 137; that of burials,

Parish register.

Comparative state of population.

¹⁷⁶ Parliamentary Surveys.

vol. xxxiii. b. 3. p. 47. and vol. xxxiv. p. 24.

¹⁷⁷ He was presented to the rectory anno 1654 by Edmund Harvey, and to the vicarage anno 1657 by Cromwell. Committee Books,

¹⁷⁸ Baronetage edit. 1741, vol. iv. p. 95.

¹⁷⁹ In the Augmentation-office.

123. Since that time, the entries relating to each division of the parish have been kept separately.

Fulham side. The averages on the Fulham side have been as follows :

	Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	
1680—1689	-	-	$67\frac{1}{8}$	$88\frac{1}{5}$
1730—1739	-	-	$86\frac{7}{10}$	$140\frac{4}{5}$
1780—1784	-	-	$99\frac{3}{5}$	$105\frac{2}{5}$
1784—1789	-	-	$115\frac{1}{5}$	$120\frac{1}{5}$
1790	-	-	131	122
1791	-	-	122	139
1792	-	-	122	112
1793	-	-	136	120

The present number of houses is seven hundred and two.

Extracts from the Register.

FULHAM SIDE.

John Vis-
count Mor-
daunt.

“ The Right Honorable John L^d Viscount Mordaunt departed this mortall life the 5th day of June, and was interred in a new vault in the south isle, the 14 day the same month of June 1675.” Lord Mordaunt was the second son of John Earl of Peterborough. He distinguished himself, during the protectorate of Cromwell, by his active endeavours to promote the restoration of Charles II. by which he exposed himself to the most imminent danger. On the first of May 1658, he was committed to the Tower¹⁸⁰; and on the first of June was brought before the high court of justice¹⁸¹, but had the singular good fortune to be acquitted, being, as it is said, almost the only person who escaped from that fiery tribunal¹⁸². He was up in arms again for the King the next year, and was declared a traitor by the Rump Parliament. On the 29th of July, Lady Mary Howard, daughter of the Earl of Berkshire, was committed to the Tower, for

¹⁸⁰ Public Intelligencer, April 26—May 3.

¹⁸¹ Merc. Polit. May 27—June 3.

¹⁸² Collins's Peerage, edit. 1768, vol. iii. p. 202.

being

being concerned with Mr. Mordaunt in treasonable practices¹⁸³. He himself remained at liberty, and affairs taking a different turn, had the satisfaction soon afterwards of going to the King with the welcome tender of General Monk's services, at which time he was created Viscount Mordaunt of Avalon. He died of a fever in the 48th year of his age, as appears by the following inscription upon his monument in Fulham church :

“ H. S. I.

“ Nobilissimus Heros Johannes Mordaunt Johannis Comititis Petro-
 “ burgenfis Filius Natu Minor, ex Mordauntiorum stemmate quod
 “ ante sex, centos annos Normanniâ traductum ferie perpetuâ, dein-
 “ ceps hîc in Angliâ floruit ; qui acceptum a parentibus decus re-
 “ bus gestis auxit et illustravit ; opera egregiâ positâ in restituendo
 “ principe ab avitis regnis pulso, mille aditis periculis et Cromwelli
 “ rabie sæpius provocatâ sæpe etiam devictâ, a Carolo Secundo feli-
 “ citer reduce in laborum mercedem & benevolentiæ tesseram Vice-
 “ comes de Aviland est renuntiatus, Castri etiam Windesoriæ at mi-
 “ litæ Surriensis præfecturæ admotus. Ex nuptiis cum lectissimâ
 “ heroinâ Elizabethâ Carey comitum Monumethæ stirpe oriundâ auf-
 “ picatissime initis succceptâ prole numerosâ, filiis septem, filiabus
 “ quatuor, medio ætatis flore, annorum 48, febre correptus, Vir im-
 “ mortalitate dignus animam Deo reddidit V die Junii, annoque Do-
 “ mini MDCLXXV.”

George, the posthumous son of John Viscount Mordaunt, was baptized at Fulham Dec. 6, 1675. He entered into holy orders ; and died anno 1728. Elizabeth Viscountess Mordaunt was buried May 1, 1679. Henry, son of Charles Viscount Mordaunt, (afterwards Earl of Peterborough,) and Sarah his lady, was baptized April 28, 1683. He died unmarried, anno 1710. Thomas, an infant son of the said Earl, was buried in 1684 ; and George, Sept. 19, 1685.

¹⁸³ Public Intelligencer, July 25—Aug. 1.

Alexander,

Alexander, infant son of Alexander Duke of Gordon by Lady Henrietta Mordaunt, was buried at Fulham Jan. 7, 1710-1. The Lady Carey Mordaunt, an unmarried daughter of John Viscount Mordaunt, was buried Jan. 8, 1714-5; Elizabeth, wife of the Hon. George Mordaunt, and daughter of Sir John D'Oyley, Bart. Mar. 24, 1718-9. Thomas Mordaunt, Esq. son of Harry Mordaunt, Esq. treasurer of the ordnance, and grandson of John Viscount Mordaunt, was buried Oct. 12, 1721; Henry Mordaunt, Esq. brother of Thomas, May 6, 1724. Sir Wilfred Lawson, Bart. groom of the bedchamber to George I. was married in Fulham church to Elizabeth Lucy, daughter of Harry Mordaunt, Esq. March 14, 1723-4. Elizabeth Lucy, being then relict of Sir Wilfred, was buried there Nov. 29, 1765. Their two sons, Wilfred and Mordaunt, who successively inherited the title, died in their minority, and were buried May 4, 1739, and August 13, 1742. Carey Eleanor Hamilton, daughter of James Hamilton, Esq. of Bangor in Ireland, by Sophia, daughter of John Lord Mordaunt, was buried March 31, 1725; the Hon. Mrs. Sophia Hamilton, May 10, 1748. Mary Countess of Peterborough, daughter of Thomas Cox, citizen of London, was buried Nov. 24, 1755; Charles Mordaunt, Esq. May 3, 1762; the Hon. Colonel John Mordaunt, brother of Charles, the late Earl of Peterborough, July 5, 1767; the Right Hon. Charles Earl of Peterborough and Monmouth, August 7, 1779; Margaret Mordaunt was buried Dec. 29, 1788.

Bishop
Henchman.

"Humphrey Henchman, Lord Bishop of London, departed this life at his house in Aldersgate-street, London, on the seventh day of October, and lies buried in the south isle of Fulham church, under a black marble stone, 13 ejusdem 1675." Bishop Henchman, when prebendary of Salisbury, was very instrumental in effecting the escape of Charles II. after the battle of Worcester, when that monarch was travelling disguised in Wiltshire¹³⁴. At the restoration

¹³⁴ Lives of Eminent Cambridge Men, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 7176, p. 207.

he was made Bishop of Salisbury, and translated to London in 1663. He was buried in the south aisle of Fulham church, where the following inscription (now concealed by pews) was formerly to be seen, on his tomb: "P. M. S. Sub certâ spe resurgendi repositæ
 " hic jacent reliquię Humphredi Henschman, Londinensis episcopi, et
 " gravitate et pastoralis clementiâ (quæ vel in vultu elucebant) et vitæ
 " etiam sanctitate venerabilis, spectatâ in ecclesiam afflictam constan-
 " tiâ, singulari in Regem periclitantem fide, quo feliciter restituto
 " cum Sarisburiensi Diœcesi duos annos, Londinensi duodecim præ-
 " fuisset, Regietiam ab Eleemosynis et sanctioribus consiliis, plenus
 " annis et cupiens dissolvi obdormivit in Domino, Octob. 7, anno
 " Dom. 1675, Ætat. 83. Redemptor meus vivit."

"The Lady Elizabeth Herbert, buried Feb. 27, 1677-8."

"Fludd, son of Sir John Guillims, Knt. buried June 2, 1678. Families of
 "Mary, daughter of Sir John Williams, Knt. baptized May 17, 1679." Williams,
 Sir John Williams, Bart. of Pengethly in the county of Monmouth,
 died at Fulham in 1723.

"Thomas, son of Sir Roger Martin, Knt. buried Nov. 19, 1680." Martin, and
 Mary, daughter of Sir Thomas Martin, was buried in 1690.

"William Henry, son of Sir James Chamberlayne, buried March 28, 1689." Sir James Chamberlayne was son of Sir Thomas, who
 Chamber-
 layne.
 was created a baronet in 1642.

"The Lady Frazier, buried Dec. 22, 1695." Mother, perhaps, of Sa-
 rah Countess of Peterborough, whose father was Sir Alexander Frazier.

"The Lady Catherine Seymour, Baroness, buried March 5, Lady Sey-
 "1700-1." Daughter of Sir Robert Lee of Billesley in the county of
 Warwick, and second wife of Sir Francis Seymour, created Baron Sey-
 mour anno 1640. He was grandfather of Francis Duke of Somerset.

"Martha, wife of Anthony Collins, Gent. buried April 19,
 "1703." Wife of Collins the deistical writer, and daughter of Sir
 Francis Child, Knt. of Parson's-green.

Sir

" Sir John Elwes, Knt. buried March 6, 1701-2."

" The Lady Anne Forbes, wife of Sir Robert Forbes, Knt. buried
" Feb. 19, 1710-1."

" The Lord Thomas Leuin and Margaret Hamilton, married
" July 6, 1713."

Bishop
Compton.

" Henry Compton Lord Bishop of London, departed this life at
" Fulham-house the 7th day of July, and was interred in a vault in
" the church-yard, at the chancel-end—1713." Bishop Compton
was the youngest son of Spencer Earl of Northampton, who was
slain at Hopton-heath, fighting for King Charles. He was made
Bishop of Oxford in 1674, and translated to the see of London the
next year. His zeal for the Protestant religion exposed him to the
resentment of King James, by whom he was suspended from his
episcopal functions. During his suspension he led a retired life at
Fulham, and amused himself with the culture of his garden ¹⁸⁵. The
Bishop had, soon afterwards, the satisfaction of placing the crown on
the Prince of Orange's head ¹⁸⁶, having some years before performed
the marriage ceremony between him and his illustrious consort, whose
sister (afterwards Queen Anne,) he united also to Prince George of
Denmark ¹⁸⁷. The Bishop's death was hastened by a fall at his house
at Fulham ¹⁸⁸. Over his grave is placed a tomb, on which are the
arms of the see of London impaling Compton, and the following
short inscription :

" H. London.

" ΕΙ ΜΗ ΕΝ ΤΩ ΣΤΑΥΡΩ.

" MDCCXIII."

Sir Francis
Compton.

" Sir Francis Compton, Knt. buried Oct. 9, 1716." A brother
of the Bishop, and fifth son of Spencer Earl of Northampton. Sir

¹⁸⁵ Biograph. Brit.

¹⁸⁶ Collins's Peerage, vol. iii. p. 149.
edit. 1768.

¹⁸⁷ Collins's Peerage, vol. iii. p. 151.

¹⁸⁸ Ibid. p. 150.

Francis died at the age of eighty-seven, being the oldest officer in the service. He fought in the civil war, and was engaged in the action against the Duke of Monmouth¹⁸⁸. His daughter Mary Compton, was buried at Fulham in 1764.

“ Sir Francis Child, buried Oct. 9, 1713.” Alderman, and some time lord mayor of London. He represented that city in the first parliament of Queen Anne, and was ancestor of the late Robert Child, Esq. of Osterley. Elizabeth Lady Child was buried Feb. 27, 1719-20; Sir Robert Child, Oct. 11, 1721; Sir Francis Child, (alderman of London, and lord mayor, anno 1732,) April 28, 1740. Sir Francis Child.

“ Catherine, the daughter of the Lord Richard Fitzwilliams, buried Sept. 24, 1715.”

“ Mr. Charles Tryon and the Hon^{ble} Mary Shirley were married “ in the bishop’s chapel, by licence, July 3, 1722.” Mary Shirley was daughter of Robert, the first Earl of Ferrers.

“ Bowater Vernon, Esq. and Jane Cornwallis, married in the “ bishop’s chapel, Dec. 11, 1722.”

“ Dr. John Robinson Lord Bishop of London, buried April 19, “ 1723.” Bishop Robinson distinguished himself both as a states- Bishop Robinson. man and a divine. He was ambassador to the court of Sweden from the year 1683 to 1708. In the year 1710, he was made bishop of Bristol; the next year lord privy seal. In 1712, he was the first plenipotentiary at the treaty of Utrecht; and, soon after his return, was translated to the see of London. The Bishop wrote “ An Account of Sweden, as it was in the year 1688; together with an “ Extract of the History of that kingdom:” this work is always printed with Lord Moleworth’s Account of Denmark. In some manuscript characters of living statesmen, written in the year 1715, Bishop Robinson’s person and character are thus described: “ He is

¹⁸⁸ Collins’s Peerage, vol. ii. p. 150.

Colonel Beverley Robinson.

“ a little brown man, of a grave and venerable countenance, very
 “ charitable, and good-humoured ; strictly religious himself, and
 “ takes what care he can to make others so ; is very careful in what-
 “ ever he undertakes. Divinity and policy have pretty equally di-
 “ vided his time ; and as few, if any, have made a better progress
 “ in either of them, so he cannot but be always an ornament as well
 “ as an advantage to his country ¹⁸⁹.” The Bishop was twice mar-
 ried ; his first wife was daughter of William Langton, Esq. His se-
 cond wife Emma, whose family name I do not know, survived him,
 and was buried at Fulham Jan. 26, 1747-8. The Bishop left no
 issue, but many collateral descendants. His nephew, Beverley ¹⁹⁰
 Robinson, a man of distinguished probity and honour, settled in the
 province of New York, where he raised, at his own expence, the
 regiment of Loyal Americans, of which he was colonel. His large
 estates in that province were confiscated in consequence of the un-
 happy war between this country and its colonies. Colonel Robinson
 died at Bath in the month of March 1792, and left a numerous fa-
 mily. Another nephew of the Bishop was living in Virginia anno
 1791, at a very advanced age. Bishop Robinson lies buried in the
 church-yard at Fulham, where, on a tomb of freestone, inclosed
 within iron rails, is the following inscription : “ Hic situs est Johan-
 “ nes Robinson, S. T. P. Natus apud Cleasby in Agro Eboracensi,
 “ A. D. 1650, 7^o Nov^{ris} ubi scholam extruxit et dotavit ; Collegii
 “ Orielensis Oxon. Socius, cujus ædificia ampliavit et scholarium nu-
 “ merum auxit ; Legati Regii vices obiit Stockholmiz ab anno 1683,
 “ usque 1708 ; anno 1692 causam Protestantium strenuè asseruit,
 “ labantem Regis Suecici animam confirmavit, et ne consiliis Gallicis
 “ de nono Electoratu emergeret, effecit : anno 1700 Regem Sueci-
 “ cum in itinere periculoso comitatus, conjunctionem classium potes-

¹⁸⁹ Gent. Mag. August 1784.

grandfather Robert Beverley, author of “ the

¹⁹⁰ He had this name from his maternal present State of Virginia.”

“ tatum fæderatorum feliciter expedivit ; navigationem Maris Borealis
 “ liberam suis et Europæis conservavit : 1711 Privati Sigilli custo-
 “ diam ei commisit Anna piæ memoriæ nuper Regina a quâ Lega-
 “ tus et Plenipotentarius Regius constitutus, Ultrajecti pacem inter
 “ Europæos omnes diu optatam ipsam quâ hodie fruimur et de quâ
 “ etiamnum gloriamur, stabilivit.”

“ The Lady Mohun, buried May 21, 1725.” Widow, it is probable, of Lord Mohun, who was killed in a duel with the Duke of Hamilton.

“ Col. John Mohun, buried April 5, 1731.”

“ The Rev. Richard Fiddes, D.D. buried July 11, 1725.” Dr. Fiddes. Author of the Life of Cardinal Wolsey ; the Body of Divinity ; several practical discourses, &c. He was born in the county of York about the year 1670, and lies buried in Fulham church-yard near the tomb of his patron Bishop Compton ⁹¹. There is no memorial to him.

“ Mr. Robert Limpany, buried April 15, 1735.” A gentleman Robert Limpany. of very considerable property in Fulham. He died at the age of 94. All the parishioners were by his will invited to his funeral ⁹².

“ The Right Rev. Father in God Edmund Lord Bishop of London, buried September 17, 1748.” Bishop Gibson. This eminent and worthy prelate was born at Bampton in Westmorland, anno 1669, and had his education at Queen’s College, Oxford. He began to distinguish himself in the literary world at an early age, and had published several learned treatises and commentaries before he entered into deacon’s orders, about which time he brought out his edition of Camden’s Britannia. In 1713 appeared his great work, entitled the Codex ; or a Body of Statutes and Constitutions of the Church of England, with a commentary, historical and juridical, a work of no less utility to the divine than his former publications had been to

⁹¹ Biograph. Brit.

⁹² Gent. Mag.

the antiquary and historian. In the latter part of his life he principally dedicated his time to the composition of charges and directions to his clergy, pastoral letters and small tracts against the prevailing vices of the age, by which he rendered great service to the cause of morality and religion in general, and contributed much to the welfare of that church of which he was so bright an ornament. The bishop's talents and virtues found early encouragement; he was first patronised by Archbishop Tenison, whose notice laid the foundation of his future honours. He was promoted to the see of Lincoln in 1715, and translated to London in 1723. Bishop Gibson died at Bath¹⁹¹, whence his remains were removed to Fulham, and interred in the church-yard at that place. Over his vault is a handsome tomb, on which is inscribed, "Edmundus Gibson, Londinensis Episcopus, obiit 6^o Sept. anno dom. 1748 ætat. 79." The following inscription, descriptive of his character and virtues, is to be seen upon a handsome marble monument on the north wall of the church: "To the memory of that excellent prelate Dr. Edmund Gibson, dean of his Majesty's chapels royal, and one of the lords of his Majesty's most honourable privy council; in him this church and nation lost an able and real friend; and christianity a wise, strenuous, and sincere advocate. His lordship's peculiar care and concern for the constitution, and discipline of the church of England were eminently distinguished, not only by his invaluable collection of her laws, but by his prudent and steady opposition to every attack made upon them. His affection for the state, and loyalty to his prince, were founded on the best principles, and therefore were, upon all occasions, fixed and uniform; and his zeal to establish the truth, and spread the influence of the christian religion, displayed in that most instructive defence of it, his pastoral letters, will ever remain as the strongest testimony

¹⁹¹ This, and the above circumstances relating to Bishop Gibson, are taken from the *Biographia Britannica*.

“ of the conviction of his own mind, and of his affectionate attention to the most important interests of mankind. Thus lived and died this good bishop, a great and candid churchman, a dutiful and loyal subject, an orthodox and exemplary christian. Obiit Sept. 6, 1748, ætat. 79.”

The Rev. Dr. Edmund Gibson (son of the bishop) was buried at Fulham, April 21, 1771; George Gibson, Esq. his grandson, in 1782; several others of his family are also there interred.

“ Charles Francis, son of the R^t Hon^{ble} Francis Earl of Brooke, and Elizabeth his lady, born 12 May; baptized June 8, 1749.” The Hon. Charles F. Greville, F.R.A.S. brother of the present Earl of Warwick.

“ The Right Rev. Father in God Dr. Thomas Sherlock, Lord Bishop of London, buried July 25, 1761.” Bishop Sherlock was son of Dr. William Sherlock; the celebrated author of several devotional and theological works. The bishop was born in London anno 1678, and became a member of Catherine-hall, in Cambridge. He succeeded his father as master of the temple, where he distinguished himself as a preacher, both by the intrinsic merit of his discourses, and the eloquence with which they were delivered. He was promoted to the see of Bangor in 1727, translated to Salisbury in 1738, and to London in 1748. The Bishop published a set of discourses on the use and intent of prophecy, and four volumes on miscellaneous subjects. He was author also of some controversial tracts, particularly some pamphlets on the subject of the Test Act. Bishop Sherlock was buried in a vault in the church-yard at Fulham, where is a monument to his memory, with the following inscription, drawn up by Dr. Nicholls, his successor at the Temple: “ In this vault is deposited the body of the Right Reverend Father in God Dr. Thomas Sherlock, late bishop of this diocese, formerly master of the Temple, dean of Chichester, and bishop of Bangor and of Salisbury,”

“Salisbury, whose beneficent and worthy conduct in the several
 “high stations which he filled, entitled him to the gratitude of mul-
 “titudes, and to the veneration of all. His superior genius, his ex-
 “tensive and well applied learning, his admirable faculty and un-
 “equalled power of reasoning, as exerted in the explanation of scrip-
 “ture, in exhortations to that piety and virtue of which he was him-
 “self a great example, and in defence, especially, of revealed reli-
 “gion, need no encomium here; they do honour to the age wherein
 “he lived, and will be known to posterity without the help of this
 “perishable monument of stone. He died the 18th day of July,
 “in the year of our Lord 1761, and the 84th of his age, the
 “powers of his mind continuing unimpaired through a tedious
 “course of bodily infirmities, which he sustained to the last with a
 “most chearful and edifying resignation to the will of God.” A
 very short time before his death, Bishop Sherlock addressed a congratulatory letter to his present Majesty, upon his accession to the throne.

Bishop Hay-
 ter.

“The R^t Rev^d Father in God Dr. Thomas Hayter, Lord Bishop
 “of London, buried Jan. 16, 1762.” Bishop Hayter published several single sermons. He lies buried in the church-yard, where is the following inscription, written by his relation Dr. Sandford, rector of Hatherop in Gloucestershire: “In this vault lie the remains of
 “Thomas Hayter, D. D. Lord Bishop of London, whose amiable
 “character and conspicuous abilities raised him to the see of Nor-
 “wich, in the year 1749. After having filled that see with dig-
 “nity and reputation twelve years, he was, in October 1761,
 “translated to London, where the expectations of him were ge-
 “neral and great; but such was the will of God, they were soon
 “disappointed, for he died universally lamented, January 9, 1762,
 “aged 59.”

“Ponsonby, son of Capt. Elphinstone, buried March 27, 1763.”

“The

“ The Right Rev. Father in God Richard Terrick, Lord Bishop Bishop Terrick.
 “ of London, buried April 8, 1777.” Bishop Terrick published several sermons, preached upon public occasions. He was buried in the church-yard, where the following inscription was placed upon his tomb: “ Here lie the remains of Richard Terrick, late Bishop of
 “ London, dean of the Chapels Royal, and one of the King’s most
 “ honourable privy council. He was consecrated Bishop of Peter-
 “ borough in July 1757, and translated to the see of London in June
 “ 1764. Having discharged the sacred duties of his function, as
 “ became a virtuous and able prelate, during a period of twenty
 “ years, his great experience and sound judgment, his candour, mo-
 “ deration, and benevolence would have raised him to a rank still
 “ more exalted; but, though happy in such a testimony of his so-
 “ vereign’s approbation, he suffered no inducement to tempt him, at
 “ so late an hour, to change his sphere of public action, well satis-
 “ fied with the consciousness of having so spent his day, as to have
 “ secured to himself, and to his memory, that highest and most last-
 “ ing of all earthly rewards, the esteem of good men. He died
 “ March 31st, 1777, aged 66.”

“ The Right Rev. Father in God Robert Lowth Lord Bishop of Bishop Lowth.
 “ London, buried Nov. 12, 1787.” This excellent prelate was son
 of William Lowth, an eminent divine. He was born in the year
 1710, and received his education at Winchester, whence he removed
 to New-college, of which he was elected a fellow in 1734¹⁹⁴. Even
 at school he gave frequent instances of that classical taste and bril-
 liancy of talents which contributed to make him one of the most
 distinguished ornaments of our church and nation. In the year
 1742, he was elected professor of poetry at Oxford; and at the ex-
 piration of that office¹⁹⁵, gave the most ample proof of his eminent

¹⁹⁴ Europ. Mag. Nov. 1787, whence the following facts and dates were obtained.

¹⁹⁵ The office of poetry professor at Oxford, is never held for a longer time than ten years.

qualifications for the appointment, by publishing his Lectures upon Sacred Poesy, a work of uncommon learning and elegance, and held in the highest estimation both at home and abroad. Through the patronage of the Duke of Devonshire, he obtained a prebendal stall in the cathedral of Durham, anno 1755. He was promoted to the bishopric of St. David's anno 1766; translated to Oxford the same year; and to London in 1777. The next year he brought out his celebrated Translation of Isaiah. In the earlier part of his life, the Bishop wrote several elegant poems, both in Latin and English, which are printed in various collections. He published a Life of William of Wickham, several occasional sermons, an Introduction to English Grammar, a work of general use and estimation; and some well-known controversial tracts. After a long and severe illness, occasioned by a complication of disorders, the Bishop died in consequence of a paralytic stroke, at his palace at Fulham. He was privately interred in the church-yard, where a marble tomb has been erected to his memory. On the north side is the following short inscription: "Robert Lowth, D. D. Lord Bishop of London, died " Nov. the 3d, 1787, in the 77th year of his age." An inscription on the other side commemorates the Bishop's son, the Rev. Thomas Henry Lowth, fellow of New-college, who died in 1778; Frances, his daughter, who died in 1783; and some younger children. The well-known and beautiful epitaph, written by Bishop Lowth upon his daughter Maria, may not improperly be introduced here, although she was buried at Cuddesdon:

" Cara vale, ingenio præstans, pietate, pudore

" Et plusquam natæ nomine, cara, vale;

" Cara Maria, vale: at veniet felicius ævum,

" Quando iterum tecum, simmodo dignus, ero.

" Cara redi, lætâ tum dicam voce, paternos

" Eja age in amplexus, cara Maria, redi.✠

" The

" The Rev. Jeffrey Ekins, D. D. Dean of Carlisle, buried Nov. " 25, 1791." Dr. Ekins was educated at King's-college Cambridge, and was tutor to the present Earl of Carlisle. He published a translation of the Loves of Medea and Jason from Apollonius Rhodius, which is thought to have great merit. Dr. Ekins died at Parson's-green, in the house which formerly belonged to Sir Francis Child.

" The R^t Reverend Christopher Wilson Lord Bishop of Bristol, " buried April 26, 1792." For an account of this worthy and venerable prelate, see Vol. I. p. 543. He was interred in the vault of Bishop Gibson, whose daughter he married.

Sir Arthur Aston, a distinguished military character in the reign of Charles I. was son of Sir Arthur Aston of Fulham. He fought in the King's army at the battle of Edghill, in which, as well as upon other occasions, he displayed singular valour. After the King's death, he was employed in the service of Charles II. in Ireland, and being governor of Drogheda when that place was taken by Cromwell, he was put to death with circumstances of great barbarity¹⁹⁶.

Sir Arthur
Aston.

Sir Thomas Morgan, governor of Pembroke-castle¹⁹⁷, died at Fulham anno 1595, and was " worshipfully buried in the parish church " there¹⁹⁸.

Sir Thomas
Morgan.

Dr. Richard Zouch, regius professor of civil law, principal of Alban-hall in Oxford, and judge of the admiralty during the reign of Charles I. and the interregnum, was buried in Fulham church anno 1660, near the grave of his daughter, who was wife of William Powell *alias* Hinson, Esq. Dr. Zouch was author of a poem called the Dove, and several treatises on the civil law, in which he was esteemed the greatest proficient of that time¹⁹⁹.

Dr. Zouch.

¹⁹⁶ Biograph Brit.

¹⁹⁹ Ant. Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii. and

¹⁹⁷ Sidney Papers, vol. i. p. 356.

Biograph. Brit.

¹⁹⁸ Funeral certificate, *Heralds' College*.

Extracts from the church-wardens' accounts.

Queen Eliza-
beth's visits
to Mr. Lacy
at Putney.

	s.	d.
" 1578. Paid for the discharge of the parish for weringe		
" of hats contrary to the statute ²⁰⁰	-	5 2
" — Paid for the Queen's Majestie's being at Put-		
" ney for vyttels for the ringers	-	2 8."

It appears, by several subsequent entries, that the Queen's visits to Putney were to Mr. Lacy, of whom I have not been able to find any farther account, than that he was a citizen of London, and of the cloth-workers' company. Her Majesty, no doubt, derived either convenience or amusement from his acquaintance, for she seems to have honoured him with her company more frequently than any other of her subjects, and sometimes staid at Putney for two or three nights²⁰¹. Mr. Lacy lived near the water-side; his house, which was rebuilt in 1598, is still standing, being the property and residence of Mrs. Mary and Henrietta D'aranda. The cloth-workers' arms are on the cieling of one of the rooms. A survey of Putney, anno 1617, mentions the circumstance of King James having been in this house. It appears, by an entry in the church-wardens' books at Fulham, that both he and his Queen went from Putney to Whitehall, July 22, 1603, previously to their coronation.

Parish ar-
mour.

" Anno 1583. Note of the ~~armore~~ for the parish of Fulham, viz. Fulham side only. First, a coriset with a pyke, sworde, and daiger, furnished in all points, a gyrdle only excepted. Item, two

²⁰⁰ By an act of parliament passed 13 Eliz. every person above the age of seven years, and under a certain rank, was obliged to wear on Sundays and holidays a woollen cap, made in England, and finished by some of the trade of cappers, under the penalty of paying 3s. 4d. for every day's omission. The act was repealed 39 Eliz.

²⁰¹ Her visits were repeated twice in 1579;

she was there again in 1580; in 1582 she staid two nights there, July 10 and 11; in 1584 one night; in 1585 two nights, July 27 and 28; she was there July 29, 1588; again in 1589. She dined there three times in 1596, and staid three days in March 1596-7. She was at Putney again one night in 1597; two nights in 1601, and dined there the 21st of January, 1602-3, about two months before her death.

" hargobushes,

“ hargobushes, with flaskes and rowchboxes to the same ; two mor-
 “ ryons ; two fwords, and two daigers, and two hangleffes unto the
 “ two fwords, which are all for Fulham-syde only ; all which ar-
 “ more are, and do remayne in the possession and appointment of
 “ John Pulton of Northend, being constable of Fulham-syde the
 “ yere above wrytten. N. B. All sett owte into Flanders anno 1585,
 “ by Rowland Fysher, except one hargobuffe with flaske and towch-
 “ boxe ; one murryon with fword and dagger remaynyng in his
 “ handes.”

	s.	d.
“ Paid to my Lord's Pareter for bryngyng towe in- “ quifcions, whereon was to inquire for those that “ absent themselves from the churche ; and the “ other to inquire of those that be over the see for “ religion - - - - -	o	8
“ 1584. Spent at our dinner - - - - -	o	16
“ 1588. To the ringers at the Queen's return from “ Barnelms, (Sir Francis Walsingham's,) - - -	o	6
“ 1592. When the Queen went from Chelsey - - -	o	14
“ 1597. When the Queen went to Lord Burleigh's “ house at Wimbledon - - - - -	o	14
“ ——— When the Queen went from Richmond to “ the Lord Admiral's, and so back again - - -	2	8
“ July 28, 1602. At the remove of the Queen from “ Greenwich to Chifwick - - - - -	o	12
“ 1635. For mending the curate's room - - -	5	6
“ 1636. To the King's footmen for not ringing ²⁰² - - -	10	o.”

Two acres of meadow were given to the parish of Fulham, by a benefactor now unknown, previously to the Reformation. In the reign of Edward VI. they were valued at 13s. 4d. per annum. It

²⁰² This appears to have been a fine for neglecting to notice the King's passing by.

has been long the practice to let them, by auction, to the best advantage. In 1576, they produced 2*l.* 16*s.* 8*d.*; in 1590, 3*l.* 12*s.* 4*d.*; in 1635, 5*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*; in 1637, 7*l.*; and in 1650, 5*l.* only. They were let at the same sum in 1793; and, some years, do not produce so much.

Benefactions.

Charity-school.

Captain Edward Owen having left the sum of 100*l.* to charitable uses, Philip Dwight, vicar of Fulham, who married the daughter of his grandson John Owen, procured a decree of the court of Chancery, whereby 300*l.* being a part of the above sum, was appropriated to the educating poor children of the parish of Fulham; this money was lent out upon government security anno 1710. Mr. Henry Hooke, anno 1787, left 18*l.* per ann. to the charity-schools; and Mr. Deliverance Smith, in 1772, the sum of 51*l.* 13*s.* 3*d.* which, with a small addition, purchased 100*l.* South-sea annuities. The present stock is 250*l.* Old South-sea annuities, which, with a subscription from the inhabitants, the collections at two annual sermons, and the benefactions above-mentioned, is sufficient to clothe and educate eighteen boys, and the same number of girls.

Apprenticing children.

Dorothy Lady Clarke, who died in 1695, left the sum of 5*l.* per annum to repair her monument; and when not wanted, to be employed in apprenticing a child. Dr. Turner, by his will, proved anno 1714, left the sum of 5*l.* per annum to apprentice a child.

Alms-houses.

Sir William Powell, by his will dated 1680, founded an alms-house for twelve poor widows; and gave certain tenements, now producing a rent of 51*l.* per ann. for their support. Sir John Williams, Bart. who died in 1723, gave a piece of land called Fan-mead, now let at 14*l.* per annum, towards the maintenance of the poor in these houses. They were rebuilt in the year 1793.

Coals.

Bishop Aylmer, who died in 1594, gave the sum of 20*l.* to the poor of Fulham. His son, having detained this money in his hands for twenty years, was obliged, by a decree of Lord Chancellor

Egerton,

Egerton, to pay 40l. which was appropriated to the purpose of buying coals for the poor.

Mr. Simon Willimot of Parson's-green, in the year 1639, gave the Bread. the sum of 20l. to the poor of Fulham, which he directed to be lent out to young men, on good security, at 6 per cent. (somewhat lower than the current interest of money at that time); the interest was to be thus distributed: twenty shillings in bread for the poor; and four shillings to the vicar and church-wardens for their trouble. Mr. Robert Blanchard, who died in 1681, gave 1l. per annum, to be distributed in bread on the Sunday after the 10th of June.

William Earsby, Esq. in 1664, charged five acres of land in the Clothes. parish of Fulham, with the purchase of thirty yards of Hampshire kersey, of four shillings per yard, to be made into "petticoats and waistcoats, with good bindings and clasps, for 6 poor widows."

Thomas Bond, Esq. in 1600, gave to the poor, twenty shillings per ann. issuing out of two acres and a rood of land in Austin's-field. On default of payment, the whole land was to be forfeited. Mr. Jasper Yeardlye, anno 1639, gave the sum of 40l. to be lent gratis to eight poor house-keepers of Fulham and Hammersmith. William Payne, Esq. anno 1626, gave the Twig Ayte at Brentford, to this parish, out of the profits of which 3l. per annum was allotted to Hammersmith, and the remainder, now 15l. per annum, to Fulham. Dr. Edwards, Chancellor to the Bishop of London, anno 1618, gave Money the sum of 100l. to the poor of Fulham; and Bishop King, anno 1620, the sum of 20l.; with this money lands were purchased, which, in 1622, were let at 6l. per annum, and now produce 79l. 6s. John Powell, Esq. about the year 1620, gave to the poor of Fulham, twenty shillings per annum, issuing out of a house in King-street Westminster. Mr. William Edwards, in 1624, gave ten shillings per annum, issuing out of lands in Hammersmith. Nathaniel Dauncer, Esq.

Esq. anno 1656, gave 1l. 10s. per annum, to be distributed to the poor on New-year's-day. Thomas Winter, Esq. anno 1679, left 10l. per annum, to be distributed on St. Thomas's-day. Henry Elwes, Esq. in 1678, left the sum of 200l. to be laid out in the purchase of land, or otherwise, for the benefit of poor housekeepers. William Withers, Esq. anno 1724, left 5l. per annum to repair his monument; when not wanted for that purpose, to be given to the poor. Mr. Robert Limpany, anno 1735, left 5l. 10s. per annum to the poor; 1l. to the organist; ten shillings to repair his monument; and ten shillings to the church-wardens and overseers. Mr. Henry Hooke, anno 1787, left 18l. per annum to the poor. George Gibson, Esq. (grandson of the Bishop of London,) anno 1782, bequeathed the sum of 1600l. Bank annuities to the poor of Fulham. There was a suit in Chancery relating to this legacy, at the termination of which the principal had accumulated to 1723l. 6s. 3d. the interest of which, amounting to 51l. 13s. 10d. was first distributed on New-year's-day 1794, in sums of one guinea each among forty-nine poor house-keepers.

The late John Powell, Esq. gave the sum of 100l. to this parish, as a compensation for a trespass on the waste; this is equally divided between Fulham and Hammer-smith.

During the interregnum, the parish of Fulham enjoyed a temporary benefit from the good understanding which subsisted between Colonel Harvey, who had purchased the Bishop's palace, &c. and the persons then in power. The Navy Committee, anno 1652, voted the sum of 100l. out of the new impost on coals in the port of London, to be distributed among the poor of Fulham, at the discretion of Colonel Harvey and Isaac Knight the vicar. The sum of 40l. was voted in the same manner the ensuing year²⁰³.

²⁰³ Parish records.

In the year 1684, Mr. John Dwight, an Oxfordshire gentleman²⁰⁴, ^{Manufac-} who had been secretary to Brian Walton, Henry Ferne and George ^{tures.} Hall, successively Bishops of Chester, invented, and established at Fulham a manufacture of " earthen-wares, known by the name of ^{Stone ware.} " white gorges, marbled porcelain vessels, statues and figures, and ^{&c.}

²⁰⁴ An erroneous tradition has prevailed that this manufacture was set up by a younger brother of the unfortunate Dutch minister, Dewit, who escaped the massacre of his family and fled to England anno 1672, with his mother. The tradition describes circumstantially the character of the old lady who is said to have maintained a kind of sullen dignity in her misfortunes, and to have been inaccessible except to the King, who sometimes visited her at Fulham, and to persons of the highest rank. The fallacy of the whole story, however is evident, not only by a letter of Mrs. White, grand-daughter of John Dwight, (wherein she mentions, that he was the son of a gentleman in Oxfordshire, who gave him a liberal education at the University, and that he afterwards became chaplain to three Bishops of Chester;) but also by a common-place book, (which, as well as the letter, is now in the possession of Mr. White, who obligingly favoured me with the use of them;) drawn up by Mr. Dwight, wherein he has inserted precedents of all the forms of business which came before the bishop's court, both in his own time, and that of his predecessor's. By this book it appears, that John Dwight was, (in conjunction with two others,) appointed " register and " scribe," by Bishop Walton, June 29, 1661. One of the precedents which Dwight has inserted is so curious, that I cannot resist the temptation of inserting it for the entertainment of my readers.

" Articles of reconciliation between a man
" and his wife, October 9, 1629.

" It was agreed between Joseph Caron and
" Margery his wife, in manner and forme following:

" I, Joseph Caron, doe willingly promise to

" my wife Margery, that, upon condition
" that she will not hereafter make further enquiry into any thing that hath in time past
" occasioned jealousy on her part, I from this
" time forward will forbear the private company of any woman or maid whom she may
" suspect to be dishonestly inclined; and in
" particular, because of her former suspicions,
" how unjust forever, I doe promise to estrange
" my selfe from Mrs. Large and Mrs. Colmer,
" and whomsoever else she hath formerly suspected: and that I will forbear striking
" her, and provoking speeches, and be as
" often with her at meales as I can conveniently, and in all things carry myself as a
" loving husband ought to doe to his wife:
" in witness whereof I have subscribed my
" name the day and yeare above mentioned.

" JOSEPH CARON."

" I, Margery Caron doe willingly promise to
" my foresaid husband Joseph Caron, that,
" upon condition that he performe faithfully
" what he hath promised, I will from this
" day forward forbear to enquire into any
" thing that hath in time past occasioned jealousy in me towards my husband; and in
" particular doe acquit Mrs. Colmer by these
" presents from any guilt of dishonesty with
" my husband, being now persuaded of her
" innocency therein, whatsoever I have formerly said to the contrary; and doe promise for the time to come, the premises
" being duly performed on my husband's
" part, to carry myself towards him in all
" things as becometh a loving and a faithful wife. In witness whereof I doe subscribe my name the day and yeare above
" written.

" MARGERY CARON."

" fine

“ fine stone gorges and vessels, never before made in England or
 “ elsewhere ; also transparent porcelain, and opacous, red and dark-
 “ coloured porcelain, or China and Persian wares, and the Cologne,
 “ or stone wares.” For these manufactures, a patent was obtained
 in the year above-mentioned, and they are still carried on at Ful-
 ham by Mr. White, a descendant, in the female line, of the first
 proprietor. Mr. White’s father, who married one of the Dwight
 family, (a niece of Dr. Dwight, vicar of Fulham,) obtained a pre-
 mium anno 1761, from the Society for the encouragement of
 Arts, &c. for making crucibles of British materials ²⁰⁵.

Carpets, and
 tapestry.

About the year 1753, Peter Parifot established a manufacture of
 carpets and tapestry at Fulham, where both the work of the Gob-
 lines, and the art of dying scarlet and black, as then practised at Chail-
 lot and Sedan, were carried on. Parifot had engaged some workmen
 from Chaillot, whom at first he employed at Paddington, but after-
 wards removed to Fulham, where the Gobeline manufacture had been
 already established, and where he had conveniences for a great num-
 ber of artists of both sexes, and for such young persons as might
 be sent to learn the arts of drawing, weaving, dying, and other
 branches of the work ²⁰⁶. Parifot’s manufacture was particularly
 patronized by the Duke of Cumberland ²⁰⁷, and countenanced by
 other branches of the royal family ; but his goods were too expen-
 sive for general use, and the manufacture soon declined. An ac-
 count of it was published in 1753.

The bridge.

To the account already given (Vol. I. p. 425,) of the bridge which
 connects the village of Fulham, with that of Putney on the opposite
 side of the Thames, may be added, that it was constructed by Mr.
 Philips, carpenter to George II. ²⁰⁸

²⁰⁵ Gent. Mag.

²⁰⁶ Ibid. August 1754.

²⁰⁷ Doddington’s Diary, p. 149.

²⁰⁸ Gent. Mag. August 1736.

The Hammermith division, or side, as it is termed, of Fulham HAMMER-SMITH. parish, contains the hamlet so called, (which is situated on the great western road, and extends thence to the river-side,) Brook-green, Pallenwick, or Stanbrook-green, and Shepherd's Bush. It is rather more populous than the Fulham side. During the interregnum in the last century, it was proposed to make the hamlet of Hammermith parochial; and to add to it, Sir Nicholas Crispe's house, and a part of Northend, extending from the common highway to London, unto the end of Gibbs's-green²⁰⁹. This hamlet has a separate churchwarden and overseer.

In the Hammermith division are about 1540 acres of land, exclusive of waste; of these about 740 are arable, about 550 under grafs, and about 250 occupied by market gardeners. Kennedy and Lee, who are noted for their successful culture of rare exotics, and for introducing many new and beautiful plants, have a nursery-ground in this hamlet, on the London road.

The quota paid to the land-tax is 893l. 19s. 9d. which, in the Land-tax. year 1793, was at the rate of 1s. 3d. in the pound.

On the 25th of November 1642, the Earl of Essex's army lay at Parliamentary army at Hammermith. Hammermith²¹⁰. Fairfax's army was quartered there August 5, 1647²¹¹; when they were stationed afterwards, for some months, at Putney and Fulham, debating the propositions between the King and Parliament; the agitators resided at this place²¹².

Hammermith was the spot which Sindercourt had fixed on Intend'd assassination of Cromwell. for the assassination of Cromwell. He hired a house by the side of the road where it was very narrow and rough, so that carriages were obliged to go slowly, a circumstance favourable to his intention of shooting the Protector in his coach as he passed from Hampton-court to Whitehall²¹³.

²⁰⁹ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb MS. Lib.

²¹² Perfect Occurrences, Aug. 27, 1647.

²¹⁰ Perfect Diurnal, Nov. 1642

²¹¹ Merc. Polit. Jan. 15, and Feb. 5, 1657.

²¹³ Ibid. Aug. 2

Sir Nicholas
Crispe's man-
sion.

Sir Nicholas Crispe, who is said to have been the first inventor of the art of making bricks as now practised²¹³, about the beginning of Charles the First's reign, built a most magnificent mansion of those materials by the water-side at Hammerfinith²¹⁴, the expence of which is said to have amounted to near 23,000l.²¹⁵ This house was plundered during the early part of the civil war²¹⁶, when the army was stationed at Hammerfinith in the beginning of August 1647, Fairfax took up his quarters there²¹⁷. Sir Nicholas Crispe was then in France. A newspaper of Sept. 10, (the army being then at Putney,) mentions an odd circumstance of a cook being in custody for using Lady Crispe's name to invite the general to dine with her²¹⁸. Sir Nicholas lived to enjoy his villa once more in peace; his nephew sold it anno 1683, to Prince Rupert, who gave it to his beautiful mistress, Margaret Hughes, a much admired actress in the reign of Charles II.²¹⁹ It continued to be her property near ten years, after which she sold it, with other premises, to Timothy Lannoy and George Treadway²²⁰. In the year 1709, Anne, relict of George Treadway, in consideration of the sum of 6900l. quitted claim to all the premises purchased jointly as above-mentioned²²¹. Sir Timothy Lannoy died anno 1718, and his son James in 1723. Jane Lannoy, widow of James, and daughter of Thomas Frederick, Esq. married to her second husband James Murray Duke of Athol. In the year 1748, Leonora, only daughter of James Lannoy, Esq. sold the house at Hammerfinith, then in the tenure of the Duke and Duchess of Athol, to George Dodington, Esq. afterwards Lord

Margaret
Hughes.

Lannoys.

Lord Mel-
combe.

²¹³ Lloyd's Memoirs, p. 628.

²¹⁴ This house, though it adjoins to, and is generally esteemed as a part of Hammerfinith, is actually within the limits of the Fulham division.

²¹⁵ Bowack's Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 37.

²¹⁶ Merc. Aulic. Jan. 22, 1643.

²¹⁷ Perfect Diurnal.

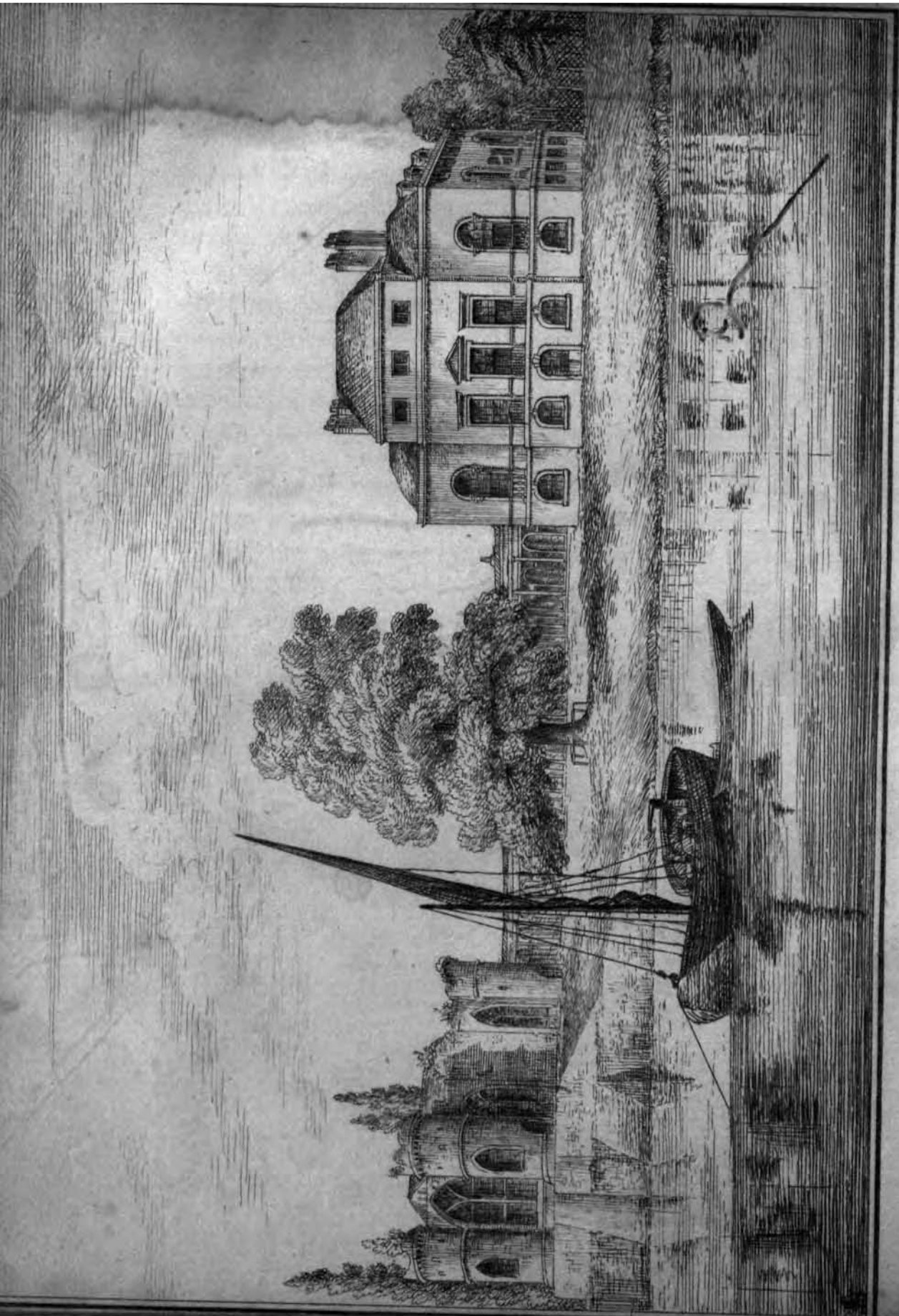
²¹⁸ Perfect Occurrences, Sept. 10, 1647.

²¹⁹ The purchase was made in her name. Court-rolls of the manor of Fulham.

²²⁰ Ibid.

²²¹ Ibid.

Melcombe,



Melcombe²²², who repaired and modernized the house²²³, giving it the name of La Trappe, and built a magnificent gallery for statues and antiques; the floor was inlaid with various marbles, and the door-case supported by two columns, richly ornamented with lapis lazuli. After Lord Melcombe's death, this place descended, under his will, to Thomas Wyndham, Esq. It has since been the property of Mrs. Sturt; and was purchased in the year 1792 by his Serene Highness Christian Frederick Charles Alexander, Margrave of Brandenburg-Anspach, and Bayreuth, who now resides there, with the Margravine (sister of the Earl of Berkley, and relict of William Lord Craven). Her Highness's well-known taste has been shewn in the improvements and decorations of the house, which are both elegant and magnificent. The state drawing-room, which is 38 feet by 23, and 30 feet in height, is fitted up with white satin, and has a broad border of Prussian blue in a gilt frame. At the upper end is a chair of state, over which is placed a picture of the illustrious Frederick of Prussia, the Margrave's uncle; the whole covered with a canopy, which is decorated with a very elegant and rich cornice. The ceiling of this room was painted for Lord Melcombe, by whom also the very costly chimney-piece, representing (in white marble) the marriage of the Thames and Isis, was put up. The ante-chamber contains several good pictures, and some very beautiful specimens of needle-work, being copies of paintings by the old masters, wrought in worsteds by the Margravine herself, in which the spirit and character of the originals are admirably preserved. Under the cornice of this room hangs a deep border of point lace, with which the curtains also are decorated. The gallery,

Brandenburg-house.

²²² Court-rolls of the manor of Fulham.

obelisk was erected in the gardens by Lord

²²³ In the 4th volume of the Vitruvius Britannicus are three plates of this house as altered by Lord Melcombe, consisting of the elevation towards the Thames; the ground plan; and section of the gallery. A stone

Melcombe in memory of his lady. It was removed by Mr. Wyndham, and stands now in the Earl of Aylesbury's park at Tottenham, in Wiltshire, where it now commemorates his Majesty's recovery.

which is 30 feet high, 20 in width, and 82 in length, remains in the same state as left by Lord Melcombe, except that the marble pavement is removed, and the door-case where the columns of lapis lazuli stood, in the room of the latter, is now a chimney-piece. The ceiling of the gallery is of mosaic work, ornamented with roses. Two new stair-cases of stone have been built, and a chapel has been made on the site of the old stair-case, the walls of which were painted with subjects from scripture. In the hall, on the ground-floor, are the following verses, written by Lord Melcombe; they are placed under a bust of Comus:

- " While rosy wreaths the goblet deck,
- " Thus Comus spoke, or seem'd to speak:—
- " This place for social hours design'd,
- " May care and business never find.
- " Come every muse without restraint;
- " Let genius prompt, and fancy paint;
- " Let wit and mirth, with friendly strife,
- " Chase the dull gloom that saddens life:
- " True wit, that firm to virtue's cause,
- " Respects religion and the laws;
- " True mirth, that cheerfulness supplies
- " To modest ears and decent eyes;
- " Let these indulge their liveliest follies,
- " Both scorn the canker'd help of malice;
- " True to their country and their friend,
- " Both scorn to flatter, or offend."

Adjoining to the hall is a library, which opens into the conservatory; and on the opposite side, a writing-closet, where are some good cabinet pictures, particularly a fine head, by Fragonard.

Near the water-side is a small theatre, where her Highness the Margravine occasionally entertains her friends with dramatic exhibitions, and sometimes gratifies them by exerting her talents, both as
a writer

a writer and performer, for their amusement. It is intended to connect the theatre with the dwelling-house, by a conservatory of one hundred and fifty feet in length, which is already begun. It is of a curvilinear form, and will occupy the site of a colonnade.

Near the chapel stands an ancient mansion, which was formerly, as I presume, the residence of Edmund Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave and Baron of Butterwick, (who died at Hammer Smith anno 1646,) for, I find, that in the year 1666, William Chalkhill conveyed this house and premises, by the name of the manor-house and farm of Butterwick, to Robert Moyle, Esq.²²⁴ Walter, son and heir of Robert Moyle, in the year 1677, conveyed it to trustees for the use of Anne Cleeve, who, in 1700, aliened it to Henry Ferne, Esq.²²⁵ receiver-general of the customs. Mr. Ferne modernized the house, and added some apartments towards the north, which have been much admired for their architecture²²⁶. They were intended, as it is said, for the residence of Mrs. Oldfield, the celebrated actress, to whom Mr. Ferne was at that time much attached; but the connection was broke off before the building was completed. This house was afterwards the property of Edmund Turnor, Esq. of Stoke Rochford in the county of Lincoln, (who married one of Mr. Ferne's daughters and coheirs,) and was sold by him anno 1736 to Elijah Impey, Esq. whose son Michael (brother of Sir Elijah Impey, late lord chief justice of the supreme court of judicature in Bengal) is the present proprietor. In the garden belonging to this house is a fine cedar of Libanus, the girth of which, at three feet from the ground, is ten feet seven inches. The cedar.

The late Sir Charles Frederick, K. B. a man of distinguished taste in the polite arts, who died at Hammer Smith Dec. 18, 1785²²⁷, was nephew of Jane Duchess of Athol before-mentioned. The house which he occupied was a part of the Crispe estate. After his death it was purchased by Sir Archibald Macdonald, the present lord chief Sir Charles Frederick's.

²²⁴ Title deeds obligingly communicated through the favour of Sir Elijah Impey.

²²⁵ Ibid.

²²⁶ This part of the house is now a boarding-school for young ladies.

²²⁷ Gent. Mag.

baron of the Exchequer, who resided there a few years, and has lately sold it to the Margrave of Brandenburg. It is now occupied by Mr. Le Texier, (well known for his excellent readings of French plays,) who has a principal department in his Serene Highness's household.

The principal inhabitants of Hammersmith, anno. 1614, were Lord Dudley, Lord Eure, Sir Edward Stanley, and Sir William Smyth ²²⁵.

Mikepher
Alphery.

The history of the Rev. Mikepher Alphery, who died at his son's house in Hammersmith soon after the Restoration, is very singular. He was born in Russia, and descended from the Imperial line. A powerful faction in that country rendering his stay there unsafe, he (with two brothers, who died of the small-pox at Oxford) was sent over to England. It is said, that he was more than once invited back to Russia to take upon him the government of that country, but preferring a retired life to the cares of state, he entered into holy orders, and had the living of Woolley in Huntingdonshire, of which he was dispossessed by the puritans, who turned him out of doors, and exposed both him and his family to much immediate distress. He afterwards removed to the house of his eldest son at Hammersmith ²²⁶.

Sir Leoline
Jenkins.

Sir Leoline Jenkins, secretary of state to Charles I. when he retired from public business, went to reside at Hammersmith, where he died the next year. His body was removed to Oxford, and having lain in state in the Divinity-school, a funeral oration was pronounced over it by the public orator, previously to its interment in Jesus-college chapel ²²⁷.

Queen Katherine.

Queen Katherine, the dowager of Charles II. resided for some years, during the summer season, at a house by the water-side, which is now an academy, in the occupation of Mr. Jones ²²⁸. Admiral Sir John Munden was admitted to a house in Hammersmith anno

Sir John
Munden

²²⁵ Parish books at Fulham.

²²⁷ Wood's Athen. Oxon. vol. ii.

²²⁶ Walker's Sufferings of the Clergy, p. 183.

²²⁸ When Bowack wrote his account of Fulham it belonged to Mr. Nash.

1705²²⁹. Dr. Radcliffe, the celebrated physician, anno 1710²³⁰, Dr. Radcliffe. purchased a house by the water-side, where he resided several years. It was his intention to found an hospital upon these premises, and the building was actually in great forwardness, but was left unfinished at his death. Dr. Radcliffe's house was lately in the tenure of Sir Clifton Wintringham, Bart. physician to his Majesty, and physician-general to the army, who died there Jan. 10, 1794.

In the garden belonging to a house near the water-side, (formerly Dr. Michael Hutchinson's, now Mrs. Cotton's,) are two remarkably Catalpa trees. fine catalpa trees, being each of them 5 feet in girth.

The chapel at Hammer-smith was built in the reign of Charles I. Hammer-smith chapel. principally by a subscription of the inhabitants of that hamlet and its neighbourhood, who had long wished for a more convenient place of public worship than Fulham church, which was so far distant. The building was begun in 1629²³¹, and the chapel consecrated by Archbishop Laud in 1631, being dedicated to St. Paul. It is said to have cost about 2000l.²³². Sir Nicholas Crispe gave the bricks²³³. Previously to the consecration, a written agreement was drawn up, and signed by the vicar of Fulham and the principal inhabitants of Hammer-smith, by which the rights of the mother-church were most strictly preserved. The tithes, oblations, fees, and all other emoluments which had hitherto belonged to the vicar of Fulham, were secured to him and his successors, and an account of all baptisms and burials at Hammer-smith was to be regularly transmitted, weekly,

²²⁹ Court-rolls of Fulham-manor.

²³⁰ Ibid.

²³¹ In Archbishop Laud's summary of Devotions, edit. 1667. p. 278, is a prayer at laying the first stone of the chapel at Hammer-smith, March 11, 1629.

²³² Bowack's Antiquities of Middlesex, p. 38.

²³³ Papers relating to Hammer-smith chapel in the possession of the bishop of London. By

the subscription-roll for the building the chapel presented to the bishop, it appears, that the sum of 242l. 7s. 4d. had been collected for that purpose, exclusive of the brick and sand, given by Sir N. Crispe, and some other materials by other persons. An annual subscription of 28l. 13s. 4d. for the minister was promised by the inhabitants, besides his lodging and diet to be given by Lord Mulgrave, as long as he resided in the parish.

for insertion in the parish register. The inhabitants of Hammer-smith were to find a curate, and to keep the chapel in repair at their own cost, from which burdens the vicar and inhabitants of Fulham were to be exempt. All the inhabitants of Hammer-smith were to repair to their parish church every year, on Easter-day, to receive the holy communion. On this day the chapel is shut up. The particulars of the above agreement, of which the principal heads are here given, may be seen more at large in Newcourt's Repertorium²³⁴.

The chapel is a brick building, consisting of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. At the west end is a square tower, with a turret.

In the north window of the chancel are the royal arms, and those of the Earls of Mulgrave²³⁵ and Bedford²³⁶; and in the south window, those of the see of London impaling Laud; the city of London; and Crispe²³⁷ impaling Hayes²³⁸.

Monument
of Edmund,
Earl of Mul-
grave.

On the south wall is the monument of Edmund Earl of Mulgrave²³⁹, with the following inscription: "To the lasting memory
" of Edmond Lord Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave, Baron of Butter-
" wick, and Knight of the most noble order of the garter; which
" honour of the garter was conferred on him by Queene Elizabeth,
" for his valiant service in 88 against the Spaniard, he being then
" Captaine of the ship called the Beare, and comaunder of a
" squadron of ships; after that, he served her Maj^y. in the Irish
" warres, where God so blessed him, that he gayned much honour.
" By King James, he was made President of the North, wherç he
" governed many yeares with such integritie, that injustice was never
" laid to his charge. He was a good patron to his country, endeavor-
" inge to advance the church and common weale. He was truly

²³⁴ Vol. i. p. 610.

²³⁵ Arg. a chevron between 3 garbs Gules.

²³⁶ Arg. a lion ramp. Gules, on a chief Sab.
3 escallop shells of the first.

²³⁷ Arg. on a chevron Sab. 5 horse-shoes Or.

²³⁸ Erminois 3 lions' heads erased Sable.

²³⁹ Arms—Sheffield impaling three holly
leaves for Irwin.

“ pious, open-handed to feed the poore, and cloath the naked. As
 “ he lived the life, so he died the death of the righteous, in Octo-
 “ ber 1646, in the 83d year of his age, and lieth here-under inter-
 “ red. The virtuous, pious, and truly noble Lady, Mariana Count-
 “ esse of Mulgrave, his dearly beloved wife, surviving him, in ex-
 “ pression of her conjugal love, erected this monument.”

D. S. P. F. E.

“ The Lady Sheffield repaired this monument anno Domini 1682.”

The principal circumstances of this noble Earl's life are recorded in his epitaph. His domestic losses were severe; four of his sons were drowned; and the fifth, Sir John Sheffield, (father of the Duke of Buckingham,) was killed by a fall from his horse in his own riding-house.

Against the north wall of the chancel²⁴⁰ stands a fine bronze bust of Charles I. placed in the chapel to his memory by Sir Nicholas Crispe, with the following inscription: “ This effigies was erected
 “ by the special appointment of Sir Nicholas Crispe, Knight and
 “ Baronet, as a grateful commemoration of that glorious Martyr
 “ King Charles I. of blessed memory.”

Bronze bust
of Charles I.

Underneath is a pedestal of black marble, on which stands an urn inclosing the heart of Sir Nicholas Crispe. On the pedestal is this inscription. “ Within this urne is entomb'd the heart of Sir
 “ Nicholas Crispe, Knight and Baronet, a loyal sharer in the suffer-
 “ ings of his late and present majesty. He first settled the trade of
 “ gold from Guigny, and there built the castell of Cormantine.
 “ Died the 26th of February 1665, aged 67.”

Monument
of Sir Nicho-
las Crispe.

This loyal subject was one of the farmers of the customs, and a rich merchant; trading principally to the Coast of Guinea. He entered into business with a larger fortune than most people retire with, and pursued it with unusual success. With the utmost alacrity he advanced very large sums to supply the necessities of Charles I.

Anecdotes of
Sir Nicholas
Crispe.

²⁴⁰ It was removed some time ago from the south aisle.

for whose person and character he appears to have had the highest veneration. Lloyd gives us a very high idea of his activity and enterprise, as well as of the signal services which he rendered the king: "One while, says he, you would meet him with thousands of gold; " another while, in his way to Oxford, riding in a pair of panniers, " like a butterwoman going to market, at other times he was a " porter carrying on his majesty's interest in London; he was a " fisherman in one place, and a merchant in another. All the " succours which the king had from beyond sea, came through his " hands, and most of the relief he had at home was managed by " his conveyance ²⁴¹." As a farther proof of zeal in his Majesty's cause, he raised, at his own expence, a regiment of horse, and putting himself at the head, behaved with distinguished gallantry. When the King's affairs grew desperate, he retired to France. The losses which his fortune sustained from the resentment of the parliament may be supposed, when it is mentioned, that three-fourths of a pension of 8000*l.* per annum, granted to the Elector Palatine, were ordered to be paid out of his and Lord Colepeper's estates. Sir Nicholas Crispe returned afterwards to England, and submitting to a composition, embarked again in trade with his usual spirit, and his usual success ²⁴². He lived to see his master's son restored to the possession of his kingdoms; and, after all his losses, left a very large fortune to his relations. The King created him a baronet the year before his death.

Various monuments.

On the south wall of the chancel, are the monuments of Sir Timothy Lannoy, Knt. ²⁴³ (1718); Michael Hutchinson, S. T. P.

²⁴¹ *Memoirs*, p. 627.

²⁴² *Biograph. Brit.*

²⁴³ Arms—Az. a chevron between 2 swans in chief and a pair of sheers in base Argent. impaling Arg. a fesse Azure. John de Lannoy ancestor to the Lannoys of Hammer Smith, was mercer to Queen Elizabeth. His son was

a silk-dyer, which business was carried on for several generations by his descendants. James Lannoy (son of Sir Timothy) who died anno 1724, was an eminent Turkey merchant. He lay in state at his house at Hammer Smith, and was buried in the chapel there in a very sumptuous manner, the procession being lighted by two

S. T. P.²⁴⁴ thirty-two years curate (1740); and Elizabeth, wife of Dr. Anthony Askew, and daughter of Robert Holford, Esq. (1773). On the north wall are the monuments of Francis Wolley, Esq.²⁴⁵ of the Middle Temple (1650); John Smith, Esq. alderman of London²⁴⁶ (1667); his wife Sarah, only daughter of Robert Cotton, merchant (1680); Mary, wife of John Green, merchant (1657)²⁴⁷; Sir Edward Nevill, justice of the court of Common Pleas²⁴⁸ (1705); and Frances his lady (1714). On the floor are the tombs of Martin Dal-lifon (1658); Sir Ralph Box, Knt. (1693); the Marquis de Heucort, a French refugee (1703); and Peter Brufhell, Esq. (1769). In the nave are the tombs of William Brochett, Esq. (1766); and Mr. Timothy Walker (1788).

In the windows of the north aisle, are the arms of Cave²⁴⁹ and Prescot²⁵⁰. At the west end of this aisle is a monument to the memory of James Impey, A. M. of Christ-church college Oxford (1750); Elijah Impey, Esq. (1756); Michael Impey, Esq.²⁵¹ (1765); and others of that family. On the floor are the tombs of William Gouge, Gent. (1738); Thomas Bowden, apothecary (1761); and William Roffey, Esq. (1785).

In the windows of the south aisle are the arms of Zouch²⁵², and Crispe; the latter impales Prescot. On the south wall is the monu-
ment

two hundred wax tapers. British Journal, Jan 25, 1724.

²⁴⁴ Arms—Per pale Gul. and Az. a lion ramp. Arg. between 6 cross crosslets Or, impaling Lannoy.

²⁴⁵ Arms—Arg. on a chevron Sab. an eagle displayed of the field.

²⁴⁶ Arms—Az. a lion ramp. Or, on a chief Arg. a mullet Gules between two torteaux.

²⁴⁷ The arms of Green are obliterated, the impalement is Arg. a cross formée flurty Gules for Trussell. Mary Green was daughter of Edward Trussell, Esq.

²⁴⁸ Arms—Gules a saltier Argent, a mullet for difference. The female arms are worn;

they seem to have been paly Or and Azure.

²⁴⁹ Azure fretty Arg. quartering, 1. Erm. on a bend Sab. 3 congers' heads Arg. 2. A. G. on a bend Gules 3 swans. 3. Erm. on a bend 2 chevrons. 4. Arg. on a fesse between 3 birds Sab. as many cinquefoils of the field. 'The motto—"Gardez."'

²⁵⁰ Sab. a chevron between 3 owls Arg.

²⁵¹ Arms—Gules on a chevron between 7 leopards' faces Or, as many cinquefoils of the field impaling quarterly 1 and 4 Arg. 3 ducal crowns Gules, 2 and 3. Az. 3 cinquefoils Arg.

²⁵² Or, 10 torteaux 4, 3, 2, 1, for Zouch of Harringworth quartering, 1. a chevron between

ment of Worlidge, the painter, who died anno 1766; and on the floor, the tomb of Rebecca, wife of Thomas Best, Esq. (1792).

HammerSmith-chapel suffered considerable damage from the storm which happened in October 1780.

Tombs in the
church-yard.

In the adjoining cemetery are the tombs of William, son of Ralph Crathorne, Esq. (date worn); Daniel Malthus (1717); Sydenham Malthus (1757); John Elrington, Gent. (1724); Edward, son of Roger Trevor, Esq. of Bodynvot in the county of Monmouth (1746); Mrs. Mary Poole, widow (1749); Mrs. Anne Wallinger (1755); John Thornhill, Esq. son of Sir James Thornhill, Knt. (1757); John Thornhill, jun. Esq. (1779); Tho. Coleman, Gent. (1757); Samuel Bever, Esq. (1762); Sarah, wife of Thomas Cowper, Esq. (1763); John Hammet, Esq. Bencher of Lincoln's-inn (1765); Mrs. Mary Wheatland (1767); Mrs. Catherine Green (1768); John Nicholas, Esq. (1770); Isaac Dupuy, Esq. late of St. Christopher's (1771); Elizabeth, wife of Zephaniah Holwell, Esq. (1771); Mr. John Edwards, school-master (1772); Elizabeth Gennevieve, widow of James Duparc, surgeon (1773); Mr. James Travers (1774); John Davis, Esq. of Llangatock Vibon-Avil in the county of Monmouth (1775); John Harris, Esq. (1778); Anna Maria Elizabeth Rose Du Parce La Francesina (1778); Henry Record, Gent. (1778); William Lewis, merchant (1780); Mr. Thomas Rowley (1781); Francis Degen, Esq. (1783); the Rev. Joseph Bolton (1783); Mr. David De Charms (1783); Thomas Cowper, Esq. clerk of the rules in the King's Bench (1784); and Elizabeth, daughter of Lewis Weltje (1790).

Curacy.

The curacy of HammerSmith is in the patronage of the Bishop of London²⁵³. The trustees of the chapel, who receive the rents of the pews,

tween 3 garbs. 2. quarterly 1 and 4 ermine, 2 and 3 checky Or & Az. 3. quarterly Or & Gules within a border Sable, bezanty. 4. Gules on a bend gobony Arg. & Az. 3 leopards' faces Or, a border gobony of the second

and third. These coats seem to have been displaced, not being the quarterings of Zouch. The windows received considerable damage in the civil war.

²⁵³ The bishop's right of patronage was confirmed

pews, are obliged to allow the curate a salary of 30*l.* per annum. He receives a fee (in addition to that paid to the vicar of Fulham) for all occasional duty done at the chapel, and is entitled to the profits of a gallery, built by Dr. Hutchinson, a former curate. Isaac Knight, who was curate of Hammersmith during the Interregnum, was allowed the small tithes within that hamlet, valued then at 120*l.* per annum; as a compensation for which, the sum of 100*l.* per annum was granted to Adoniram Byfield, then vicar of Fulham, out of the impropriated benefice of Ashwell in Hertfordshire²⁵⁴. The present curate of Hammersmith is the Rev. Thomas Stephen Atwood, M. A. appointed in 1788.

The comparative state of population, during the last century, within the Hammersmith district, has been as follows :

	Average of baptisms.		Average of burials.	
1680—1689	-	-	72 $\frac{5}{8}$	-
1730—1739	-	-	89 $\frac{4}{5}$	-
1780—1784	-	-	86 $\frac{3}{5}$	-
1784—1789	-	-	112 $\frac{3}{5}$	-
1790	-	-	126	-
1791	-	-	125	-
1792	-	-	140	-
1793	-	-	122	-

Comparative
state of popu-
lation at
Hammer-
smith.

The principal increase appears to have been since the year 1784. The present number of houses is about seven hundred and ninety.

Extracts from the Parish Register at Fulham.

HAMMERSMITH SIDE.

“ Nicholas, son of Sir Nicholas Crispe, Baronet, and Judith his
“ lady, baptized Oct. 8, 1676.”

confirmed anno 1711 by a decree of Lord Chancellor Harcourt, the parish having set up a claim of election.

²⁵⁴ Parliamentary Surveys, Lambeth MS. Library.

“ Edward

Family of
Sheffield.

“ Edward Sheffield, Esq. buried Mar. 13, 1675-6. Edmund, son
“ of Robert Sheffield, Esq. buried Feb. 11, 1678-9. The Lady Jane
“ Sheffield, buried Sept. 22, 1683.” Daughter of Sir William
Cockayne, and wife of James Sheffield, brother of Edmund Earl of
Mulgrave. “ William Sheffield, buried Mar. 7, 1686-7. Jane,
“ daughter of Robert and Mary Sheffield, buried Feb. 20, 1695-6.”
Mary, their daughter, was buried Sept. 13, 1704.

“ Christian, son of Sir Robert Legard, and Mirabella his wife,
“ baptized May 28, 1685.”

Sir Samuel
Morland.

“ Sir Samuel Morland, Knt. and Bart. buried Jan. 6, 1695-6.”
Some mention of Sir Samuel Morland has been made already in the
account of Faukeshall, or Vauxhall-house²⁵⁶, of which he had a
grant for twenty-one years, anno 1677²⁵⁷. About the year 1684,
he purchased a house at Hammermith, near the water-side²⁵⁸. He
was created a baronet anno 1661, for his signal services to Charles II.
during his exile; and in the year 1679, a pension of 400l. was
settled on him and his lady for their lives²⁵⁹. It has been already
mentioned, that he was a great mechanic. He invented the drum
capstands for weighing heavy anchors, the speaking trumpet, and an
engine for raising water. He obtained a patent for the latter inven-
tion anno 1675²⁶⁰; and in the year 1681, was made master of me-
chanics to the King²⁶¹. There is no memorial for Sir Samuel Mor-
land at Hammermith. In Westminster-abbey is a monument to the
memory of his first and second wife. He was thrice married.

“ Sir George Warburton and Diana Alington, married June 18,
“ 1700.” Sir George Warburton was the third baronet of that fa-
mily; his wife was daughter of the Right Hon. William Lord Al-
lington.

²⁵⁶ Vol. i. p. 322, 323.

²⁵⁷ Pat. 28 Car. II. pt. 5. No. 6.

²⁵⁸ Now an academy in the tenure of Mess.

Aiken and Bathie, and known by the name of Walbrough house.

²⁵⁹ Pat. 30 Car. II. pt. 7. No. 4.

²⁶⁰ Pat. 26 Car. II. pt. 4. No. 19.

²⁶¹ See anecdotes of painting, vol. iii. p. 84.

“ Flora,

“ Flora, the daughter of Edward Hyde, Lord Viscount Cornbury, “ buried Feb. 6, 1700-1.” Edward Hyde was afterwards the third Earl of Clarendon.

“ Sir Edward Nevill, buried August 11, 1705.” Sir Edward Nevill, who was one of the justices of the court of Common Pleas, came to reside at Hammersmith in 1703, having purchased the house which was Sir Samuel Morland’s. Sir Edward Nevill.

“ Anne, the wife of the R^t Reverend William Lloyd, buried June 19, 1708. The R^t Rev^d Doctor William Floyd, buried Jan. 5, “ 1709-10.” William Lloyd, was made Bishop of Landaff anno 1675, translated to Peterborough in 1679, and to Norwich anno 1685. He was deprived of his bishopric at the Revolution, for refusing to take the oaths of allegiance. Dr. Lloyd was esteemed a man of great piety and learning, and a most excellent preacher²⁶². He resided at Hammersmith for some years before his death, where he experienced the friendship and benevolence of his neighbour Dr. Radcliffe, who, at one time, made him a present of 500l.²⁶³ William Lloyd Bishop of Norwich.

“ Dr. William Sheridan, buried Oct. 3, 1711.” Dr. Sheridan was brother of Patrick Sheridan, Bishop of Cloyne. He himself was made Bishop of Killaloe anno 1669, having been chaplain to Sir Maurice Eustace Lord Chancellor of Ireland, and to James Duke of Ormond. In 1681 he was promoted to the see of Kilmore; but was deprived, anno 1690, for not taking the oaths²⁶⁴. The Bishop published three volumes of discourses, and several single sermons²⁶⁵. William Sheridan Bishop of Kilmore.

“ Sir Philip Meadows, buried Sept. 18, 1718.” Grandfather to the late Sir Sidney Medows. Sir Philip was employed by Oliver Cromwell, anno 1657, as envoy to Denmark, where he negotiated a reconciliation between that court and Sweden, for his success in Sir Philip Meadows.

²⁶² Biograph. Brit.

²⁶³ Life of Dr. Radcliffe, 8vo. 1715, p. 52.

²⁶⁴ Ware’s Hist. of Ireland, vol. i. p. 243, 244.

²⁶⁵ Ibid. vol. ii. p. 270.

which

Longevity of
the Meadows
family.

which the King made him Knight of the order of the Elephant²⁶⁵. He was made an English Knight by Charles II. anno 1662. In the reigns of William and Mary, and Queen Anne, he was one of the commissioners of trade and plantations, and knight marshal; which last office was enjoyed by his son and grandson. Sir Philip died at the age of ninety-four; his son was eighty-seven; his grandson ninety-three. Sir Philip published a narrative of the principal actions in the wars between Sweden and Denmark²⁶⁶, and wrote a small tract on the right of transferring allegiance, which is amongst Smith's MSS. in the Bodleian Library.

" Dame Elizabeth, wife of Sir Edward Chifenhall, buried April 25, 1720.

" Lady Annabella Howard, buried Sept. 7, 1728."

" Lady Frances Hull, buried Dec. 26, 1736."

Lady Lucy
Wharton.

" Lady Lucy Wharton, buried Feb. 11, 1738-9." Daughter of Thomas Marquis of Wharton, sister of the Duke of Wharton, and divorced wife of Sir William Morice, Bart.

" Hon. Elizabeth Browne, buried Oct. 23, 1740."

" George Frederick Maximilian, son of Just. Henry Alt, the Heffian minister, and Janetta his wife, baptized Oct. 23, 1743." Lucretia, their daughter, was baptized Dec. 23, 1746.

" Dame Ruth, wife of Sir Charles Peyton, buried March 4, 1748-9."

Fielding fa-
mily.

" Mrs. Catherine Fielding, buried July 9, 1750." Mrs. Beatrice Fielding, buried Feb. 24, 1750-1." Louisa, daughter of Henry Fielding, Esq. buried May 10, 1753."

Sir Christo-
pher and
Lady Hales.

" Sr John Straughan, buried March 18, 1760."

" Harrison, wife of Sir Christopher Hales, buried June 3, 1762."

" Sir Christopher Hales, Bart. buried May 15, 1776." Sir Christopher was descended from Sir John Hales of Coventry, who

²⁶⁵ Historical Register.

²⁶⁶ London 8vo. 1677.

was created a baronet anno 1660. Harison Lady Hales was daughter of Sir Cecil Wray.

“ The R^t Honourable George Doddington, Baron of Melcombe Regis, buried August 3, 1762.” Lord Melcombe was the son of an apothecary in Dorsetshire, where he was born in the year 1691. His family-name was Bubb, which he changed for Dodington out of compliment to his uncle George Dodington, Esq. some time lord of the admiralty, whose large fortune he afterwards inherited. Lord Melcombe was initiated into the science of politics at an early age, and was appointed envoy to Spain in 1715, where he afterwards continued, for a short time, in character of plenipotentiary. His subsequent history exhibits all the vicissitudes which can befall a man devoted to a court life. At one time he was closely connected with Sir Robert Walpole, and published, anno 1726, a poetical epistle addressed to that minister. The insincerity of his political attachments, and his anxious desire to be a sharer of court favour, subjected him to much ridicule, which the publication of his Diary proves him to have well deserved. During a great part of Sir Robert Walpole’s administration, he filled the post of a lord of the treasury, and in the late reign was twice appointed treasurer of the navy. His quitting the King’s service, anno 1749, for that of the Prince of Wales, who was then in opposition to the court, occasioned his Majesty to conceive so violent a prejudice against him, that not all his repeated servilities and compliances could avail to restore him to his favour. Upon the accession of his present majesty, he once more enjoyed the confidence of ministers, and though he was in no ostensible situation, was consulted upon all public measures. In the year 1761, he was created a peer; and died in the month of July, the year following²⁶⁸. Lord Melcombe was a man of considerable

Lord Mel-
combe.

²⁶⁸ The above account of Lord Melcombe is taken from a life of him in the European Magazine 1784, and from his own Diary.

genius, was much esteemed in private life, and remarkable for the brilliancy of his conversation talents. He patronized literary men, whom he frequently entertained both at HammerSmith, and at his seat in Dorsetshire. Thomson has inscribed one of his Seasons, and Young addresses one of his Satires to him. Lord Melcombe himself published some political pamphlets, and a few poems, and is said to have left many behind him in MS. The following inscription to his memory, in which the panegyric seems to be, in some respects, overcharged, was placed on a column at HammerSmith by his relation and heir, Thomas Wyndham, Esq. "To the memory of the Right Hon. George Dodington, Lord Melcombe. In his early years he was sent by K. George I. envoy extraordinary to K. Philip V. of Spain, 1715; afterwards appointed, in commission with others, one of the lords of the treasury: twice treasurer of the navy to K. George II. and privy counsellor: in 1761, created a peer, and of the cabinet to K. George III. He was raised to these honours (himself an honour to them) rather by his eminent merit and great abilities, after experience both in the senate and in the council, than either by birth or fortune: and, if wit and true humour can delight; if eloquence can affect the heart, or literature improve the mind; if universal benevolence hath its charms; no wonder he lived admired and beloved by all that knew him, and died by all lamented, in the year 1762, aged 71. Thomas Wyndham, Esq. his heir, ordered this inscription, in grateful remembrance of his friend and relation."

Thomas
Worlidge.

"James Worlidge, buried Sept. 27, 1766." Thomas Worlidge, the celebrated artist, is here meant, who died at HammerSmith on the 23d of September that year, and was there buried. During the greater part of his life he painted portraits in miniature, but is most celebrated for his etchings in imitation of Rembrandt, by which he got both money and reputation²⁶⁹. His last work was a book of

²⁶⁹ Anecdotes of Painting, vol. iv. p. 66.

gems, after the antique. In the latter part of his life he resided principally at Bath. On the south wall of the chapel at Hammersmith is a tablet to his memory, with the following inscription :

“ Here lies the body of Thomas Worlidge, painter, who died the
“ 23d of September 1766, aged 66 years.

“ He who had art so near to nature brought,

“ As ev’n to give to shadows life and thought,

“ Had yet, alas ! no art, or power to save

“ His own corporeal substance from the grave :

“ Yet tho’ his mortal part inactive lies,

“ Still Worlidge lives—for genius never dies.”

“ Sir Robert Barker, buried Sept. 28, 1789.” He was son of Sir Robert Barker. Robert Barker, M. D. (who was buried at Hammersmith anno 1745,) and descended from an ancient family in Derbyshire. Sir Robert was some time commander in chief of the East India Company’s forces in Bengal. He was knighted, anno 1764, for his bravery at the Manillas, and created a baronet in 1781. He married Anne, daughter and only child of Brabazon Hallows Esq. of De-thick in the county of Derby, by whom, leaving no issue, the title became extinct at his death. Sir Robert Barker communicated several ingenious papers to the Royal Society, which are published in the Philosophical Transactions²⁷⁰.

“ Hon^{ble} and Rev^d James Talbot, buried Feb. 1, 1790, aged 64.” James Talbot, Bishop of Centuriæ. He was fourth son of George Earl of Shrewsbury, who died anno 1733. Being of the Roman Catholic persuasion, he entered into holy orders, and, about the year 1781, was chosen Bishop of Centuriæ, and vicar apostolic of the district of London.

The following instances of longevity occur in the register : Jane Instances of longevity. Boyon, aged 93, buried Oct. 9, 1754 ; Susanna Parrott, aged 91

²⁷⁰ A paper on the process of making ice-momometer ; an account of the Bramins’ observations in the East Indies ; observations on the thermometer at Benares, &c.

(April 17, 1774); Sarah Seekins, aged 104 (Sept. 1, 1776); Jane Blackston, aged 99 (July 26, 1778); Anne Scott, aged 93 (April 11, 1779); Martha Cove, aged 105 (Dec. 19, 1779); James Archer, from the work-house, aged 99 (May 13, 1781); Mary Jones, from the work-house, aged 98 (June 1, 1781); Elizabeth Maple, aged 92 (June 3, 1781); Mary Anne Gabriel, aged 90 (April 12, 1785); John Gabriel, aged 90 (Feb. 18, 1788); Judith Thesher, from the work-house, aged 104 (June 11, 1788); Winifred Burbidge, aged 90 (July 10, 1788); Jane Wilson, aged 92 (Dec. 3, 1790); Sufanna Lewis, aged 95 (Nov. 22, 1790); Peter Smith, aged 91 (Dec. 20, 1790); Elizabeth Speers, aged 96 (Feb. 9, 1792); Mary Anne Cherry, aged 93 (Oct. 11, 1792); and Elizabeth Ellard, aged 97 (Jan. 23, 1793).

Nunnery.

The Nunnery at Hammersmith, (which, according to tradition, existed before the Reformation, and escaped the general destruction of religious houses from its want of endowment,) was first established, as I have been informed upon the most respectable authority, in the reign of Charles II. and took its rise from the following circumstance: In the year 1669, Mrs. Bedingfield, a relation of the first baronet of that family, in conjunction with another lady, set up a boarding-school at Hammersmith for young ladies of the Roman Catholic persuasion. Soon after its institution, the governesses and teachers having voluntarily obliged themselves to the observance of monastic rules, it obtained the name of a nunnery: the famous Titus Oates had a commission to search it in the year 1680, and he then reported, that he found many children of the nobility who were bringing up there in the Roman Catholic religion²⁷². Its celebrity as a school for young ladies of that persuasion has continued during the present century, and most of the fashionable females,

²⁷² Domestic Intelligencer, Jan. 13.

among

among the Roman Catholics, have received their education there. It has kept up its claim also to the title of a nunnery, many devotees having, from time to time, taken the veil, and doomed themselves to voluntary seclusion at this place. At present there are only three in the house. I am told, they are not of any order, which all uniformly embrace; but each chooses that to which she is prompted by her own inclination or devotion.

There is a chapel at the nunnery, and another at Brook-green, where is also a charity-school for children of Roman Catholics. It appears, by an entry in the parish register at Fulham, that a marriage was celebrated in the French chapel at Hammer-smith anno 1718, by virtue of a licence from the Archbishop of Canterbury.

Roman Catholic chapels.

The Presbyterian Dissenters have an old established meeting-house in this hamlet. There is a meeting-house also for the Quakers, another for the Anabaptists, and a chapel called the Ebenezer²⁷³ chapel, belonging to the Methodists.

Meeting-houses.

In Norden's time there was an hospital at Hammer-smith, of which not a trace now remains. It stood, as appears by his survey, by the side of the western road near Stanford-brook. Among the *Cartæ Antiquæ*, at the British Museum, is a bond of John Payne, proctor of the hospital at Hammer-smith, dated 1578, to account for alms which he had a licence to collect in the counties of Buckingham and Northampton²⁷⁴. The Spittleman at Hammer-smith is mentioned in the church-wardens' accounts, anno 1591.

Ancient hospital.

Sir Samuel Morland gave a pump and well, adjoining to his house by the Thames side, for the use of the public, which benefaction was thus recorded upon a tablet fixed in the wall: "Sir Samuel Morland's well, the use of which he freely gives to all persons; hoping that none who shall come after him, will adventure to incur God's

Sir Samuel Morland's well.

²⁷³ From a Hebrew word, signifying the stone of help.

²⁷⁴ 86. B. 11.

"displeasure

“ displeasure by denying A CUP OF COLD WATER (provided at another’s cost, and not their own) to either neighbour, stranger, passenger, or poor thirsty beggar. July 8th, 1695.” This pump has been removed ; the stone tablet is preserved in the garden belonging to the house.

Charity-school.

Edward Latymer, Esq. (the same who founded a school at Edmonton,) bequeathed, by his will dated 1624, thirty-five acres of land in Hammer-smith, the profits of which were to be appropriated to clothing six poor men²⁷⁵, clothing and educating eight boys, and distributing ten shillings in money. These lands, in the year 1679, were let at 68l. 15s. per annum, in the year 1793 at 211l. 16s. In consequence of the increased income, the number of boys has been augmented to 30, and the poor men to 10. Thomas Gouge, Esq. (1712) left the sum of 50l. to be expended in the purchase of lands, of the value of 3l. per annum, for the benefit of the charity-school. Mr. Goodwin left 20l. to Latymer’s school. Mr. George Lewis, a distiller, who had been brought up at the school, gave a very laudable instance of grateful remembrance, anno 1784, by leaving a legacy of 100l. in the 4 per cents.

Lady Capel, anno 1719, left the twelfth part of a farm, now producing 11l. per annum, to the charity-school at Hammer-smith.

¹ Girls school.

There is a charity-school for girls also, to which 50l. was left by Mr. Goodwin. This school, in which twenty children are clothed and educated, is supported principally by voluntary contributions, and the collections at two charity sermons. A Sunday-school was instituted in the year 1787, and a house for that purpose built near the church-yard. There are at present about an hundred and sixty children in this school.

²⁷⁵ The clothes of the poor men are directed by the will to be coats or cassocks of cloth or frieze, to reach below their knees—those of the boys doublets and breeches: all of them to wear a cross of red cloth on their sleeves called, Latymer’s cross.

An alms-house, for four poor women, was founded in the last century, by Thomas Iles, Gent. The present income of these alms-houses is about 27*l.* 10*s.* per annum; but how it arises, I have not been able to find, except that Mr. Plukenett left ten shillings per annum each to the poor women, to be expended in bread. Alms-house.

There were formerly some alms-houses at Hammer-smith, founded by Sir John Elwes, and Thomas Gouge, Gent.; which stood on the site of the Sunday school-house. Four alms-houses are now building in the Back-lane, with money arising from the profits of lands, purchased with Dr. Edwards's and Bishop King's legacies²⁷⁶.

Nathaniel Dauncer, Esq. anno 1656, bequeathed to the poor of Hammer-smith, thirty shillings per annum; twenty shillings of which was to be distributed in bread on the 5th of January. Mr. Collop gave an annuity of 1*l.* 6*s.* issuing out of the George at Hammer-smith, for bread. Mr. Henry Webb, anno 1793, gave the interest of 50*l.* in the 4 per cents. for the same purpose. Benefactions.
Bread.

William Payne, Esq. of Pallenwick, anno 1626, gave the sum of 3*l.* per annum to the hamlet of Hammer-smith, to be appropriated alternately to two purposes, viz. to apprentice a boy, and to be divided in sums of five shillings each among twelve poor house-keepers. Colonel Edmund Harvey and Maximilian Bard, Esq. gave the sum of 100*l.* about the year 1650. Sir Nicholas Crispe, anno 1665, gave the sum of 100*l.* which purchased two cottages and half an acre of land²⁷⁷. Mr. Ralph Gregg, anno 1679, gave the sum of 50*l.* producing 2*l.* 10*s.* per annum. Mr. Isaac Le Gooch, anno 1685, gave 15*l.* per annum to the poor, out of the moiety of a house and garden. — Edwards, Esq. left 12*s.* 6*d.* each to twelve poor widows, being a rent-charge upon a house and garden²⁷⁸. John Allen, Esq. anno 1666, gave 10*l.* per annum, being a rent-charge

²⁷⁶ See the account of benefactions at Fulham. that the produce of these premises is included in the endowment of Iles's alms houses.

²⁷⁷ I understood from the church-warden, ²⁷⁸ This benefaction, I am told, is lost.

on houses. Frances Lady Nevill, anno 1714, gave the sum of 100l, now producing 8l. per annum. Peter Brufhell, Esq, anno 1769, gave the sum of 100l. in the 3 per cents. Mr. Goodwin gave the sum of 100l. towards building a work-house. This hamlet has an interest in such of the legacies to the parish of Fulham as were left before the building of the chapel.

Imposture of
Sufanna
Fowles.

In the year 1698 was published, " A Relation of the Imposture
" of Sufanna Fowles of Hammersmith, who was tried at the Old
" Baily for pretending to be possessed with the Devil, and sen-
" tenced to stand in the Pillory."

ST. GEORGE IN THE EAST.

THIS place was formerly a hamlet, belonging to the parish of Stepney, and was called Wapping Stepney. It was made a distinct parish by an act of parliament passed in 1727, when it acquired the name of St. George. To distinguish it from other parishes in and near London of the same name, an addition is usually made, which denotes its situation to be in the eastern suburb of the metropolis.

The parish taken out of Stepney.

The parish of St. George in the East lies within the hundred of Ossulston, and is bounded by St. Mary, Whitechapel; St. John, Wapping; and by Ratcliffe and Mile-end Old-Town, hamlets of Stepney. The land, not occupied by buildings, is now of very small extent, consisting of a few grass-fields on the north side. The quota charged to the land-tax is about 2400*l.* which, anno 1793, was at the rate of 1*s.* 10*d.* in the pound.

Its situation, boundaries, &c.

The inhabitants are employed; for the most part, in rope-making, and the manufacture of other articles for the rigging of ships. There is no other considerable manufacture in the place.

The parish church (dedicated to St. George) was one of the fifty built pursuant to acts of parliament passed in 1710 and 1711. The foundation was laid in 1715; the ceremony of consecration was performed July 19, 1729. It is a stone building, of mixed architecture. The inside is fitted up with Dutch oak; the pillars are, for the most part, of the Doric order. Over the altar, which stands in

Parish church.

a recess at the east end, is a picture of our Saviour in the garden, by Clarkson. It was bought by a subscription of the principal inhabitants when the church was repaired and beautified in 1783.

Tablets in the vault.

There are no monumental inscriptions in the church; but underneath is a spacious light vault, supported by arches, against which are tablets to the memory of the following persons: Mr. William Norman (1729); Thomas Trott, Esq. (1733); John Dagge, Gent. (1735); Joseph Crowcher, Esq. (1752); John Bristow (1762); and Samuel Holman, Esq. (1793).

Tombs in the church-yard.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Thomas Evans, merchant (1730); Capt. John Hammerton (1732); Mr. Henry Raine (1738); Capt. Henry Allen (1740); Mr. William Thompson, surgeon (1742); Capt. John Bafnett (1744); Olive, wife of Lach Machlachlan, Esq. of Amwell-Bury (1751); John Mewse, surgeon (1752); Robert Sax, Esq. (1759); Mr. Joseph Ames (1759); Capt. Henry Nell (1760); Capt. David Crichton (1761); Capt. Anthony Buskin (1764); Capt. Samuel Newman (1764); Hugh Roberts, Esq. (1771); Capt. Robert Oliver (1772); Capt. Thomas Evans of the royal navy (1775); Capt. George Dobill (1776); Capt. John Bonner (1778); Robert Sax, Esq. (1779); Capt. Charles Robinson (1781); Capt. Andrew Glasby (1782); Mrs. Elizabeth Woolsey (1782); James Watfon, lieutenant in the navy (1783); Alexander Machlachlan, Esq. (1783); Capt. William Tweedall (1785); John Abbot, Gent. (1787); Joseph Lash, lieutenant in the navy (1787); William Duffin, Esq. (1793); and Capt. Thomas Randall (1793).

Danish church.

The Danish church in Wellclose-square, was built by C. G. Cibber in the year 1696, at the expence of Christian V. King of Denmark, as appears by the following inscription over the entrance: "*Templum Dano-Norwegicum intercessione et munificentia serenissimi Danorum Regis Christiani quinti erectum—MDCXCVI.*" It is a

* Arms—Gul. on a pale Sab. 2 crosses patée, a martlet for difference.

brick

brick structure; the form, an oblong square. At the west end is a turret. Within the church are monuments of the following persons: Jane, wife of Caius Gabriel Cibber², statuary to Frederic King of Denmark, and afterwards to Charles II. and William III. Kings of England; she was daughter of William Colley, Esq. of Glasson in the county of Rutland, grand-daughter of Sir Anthony Colley, and mother of the celebrated Colley Cibber—Ob. 1697. Her husband, Cibber the statuary, lies buried there also; Anne Penelope, relict of William Jackson, Esq. and wife of Herman Pohlman, merchant (1734); Herman Pohlman (1754); Christian Wegerloff merchant, Letitia his wife, and her sister Mary Collins³ (no dates—the monument was put up in 1767); Anne, daughter of Magnus Teiste, and Mary, daughter of Daniel Tindal of Croydon, two former wives of Christian Wegerloff⁴; Ambrosia, daughter of George Michelsen, and wife, first, of the Rev. Philip Julius Borneman; secondly, of John Collett (1740); John Collett, merchant⁵ (1759); Elizabeth, wife of George Wolff, Esq.⁶ (1770); and Claudius Heide, merchant (1774).

Monuments
of Colley Cib
ber's mother,
&c. &c.

In the vestry is a portrait of the Rev. Mr. Brank, first minister of the church.

In Prince's-square is a church, nearly similar in form, for the Swedes, who, as well as the Danes, are very numerous in this parish. It was built about the year 1729. This church has no monumental inscriptions. In the vestry are several portraits, among which is that of Jacob Serenius, D. D. Bishop of Strengnes, the first minister of

Swedish
church.

Portraits in
the vestry.

² Arms—Gules, a fesse checky, Az. and Argent, impaling Arg. a cross wavy Sab. for Colley.

³ Arms—Az. an embattled wall, and a vine tree proper, impaling Gul. on a bend Or three martlets Sab. for Collins.

⁴ Arms—Wegerloff impaling Gul. a chevron Az. cottised Arg. between 3 mullets of 6 points Or, impaling also Arg. 5 martlets in

cross and a chief indented Gules. The last is the coat of Tindal.

⁵ Arms—Sab. on a chevron between three hinds Arg. as many annulets of the field, impaling quarterly Az and Gules; over all a sun in splendor for Michelsen.

⁶ Arms—Vert. a wolf ramp. Or impaling Gules, three shackbolts conjoined in fesse-point Or, for Gorham.

the Swedish church, a man of considerable learning, and author of a dictionary of his own language.

Independent
meeting-
house.

David Jen-
nings.

At the bottom of Old Gravel-lane is a meeting-house of the Independents, on the outward wall of which is a monument with the following inscription: " Sacred to the memory of the Reverend David Jennings, D. D. upwards of 44 years pastor of this church, and 18 years tutor of a considerable academy for the education of young persons for the ministry among the Protestant dissenters. His learning, application, and confirmed health enabled him to adorn his station till ripe for heaven; and, his work finished, he fell asleep in Jesus Sept. 16, 1762, in the 72d year of his age, expecting the rewards of a celestial crown; leaving to his family, his pupils, and his flock, a deep sense of their loss, and a grateful remembrance of his virtues. He was born at Lancton in the county of Leiceſter, May 18, 1692; his father, the Reverend Mr. John Jennings, having been ejected from the rectory of Hartley Wasp-hell in Hampshire, for non-conformity, in the year 1662."

Dr. Jennings was a man of general science, and well known in the literary world; besides various sermons, and theological works, he published an introduction to the use of the globes and the orrery; a book on medals; and two volumes on Jewish antiquities, with a dissertation on the Hebrew language. In conjunction with Dr. Doddridge, he was editor of Dr. Watts's works.

Meeting-
houses.

There is another meeting-house of the Independents in the new road; there are also in the parish, a Roman Catholic chapel, a meeting-house for the Scotch Presbyterians, and three for the people called Methodists.

Rectory.

When this parish was separated from Stepney by act of parliament, as before-mentioned, the benefice was made a rectory, and the sum of 3000*l.* out of the money appointed by act of parliament (1715) for making a provision for the ministers of the new churches,

was

was directed to be laid out in the purchase of lands, tenements, or other hereditaments in fee-simple, for the maintenance of the rector of St. George and his successors. As a farther provision, the sum of 100*l.* per annum, clear of all deductions, was directed to be paid to the rector by the church-wardens out of the burial fees, of which they were appointed the receivers; any deficiency to be made up out of the parish stock. The great tithes were reserved to Brazen-nose-college in Oxford. The sum of 50*l.* per annum to each of the two portionists of Stepney, at that time being, and 13*l.* to the parish clerk, was to be paid by the rector and parish clerk of the new church, as a compensation for the loss which the above parties might respectively sustain.

The first rector of St. George in the East was William Simpson, Rectors. D. D. who, in the year 1764, was succeeded by Herbert Mayo, D. D. the present rector.

The parish register commences anno 1729, the year in which the church was consecrated. Parish register.

		Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.		Comparative state of po- pulation.
1730-9	-	-	491 $\frac{3}{16}$	-	-	676 $\frac{7}{16}$
1764-9	-	-	493 $\frac{5}{8}$	-	-	595 $\frac{1}{2}$
1770-9	-	-	488 $\frac{7}{8}$	-	-	516 $\frac{1}{2}$
1780-4	-	-	543 $\frac{3}{5}$	-	-	481 $\frac{4}{5}$
1784-9	-	-	555 $\frac{3}{5}$	-	-	458 $\frac{3}{5}$
1790	-	-	579	-	-	432
1791	-	-	640	-	-	456
1792	-	-	640	-	-	506
1793	-	-	589	-	-	488

The increase of population in this parish, since the year 1780, has been very considerable; the present number of houses is about 3700. The decrease of burials is to be accounted for from the more frequent interments in private cemeteries.

Extracts

Extracts from the Register.

Instances of
three chil-
dren at a
birth.

“ Mary, Christian, and Elinor, daughters of John Matthew Gey-
don, china-man, by Elizabeth his wife, baptized March 21,
“ 1730-1. Edward, William, and Mary, children of Henry Wat-
“ wood, labourer, by Amy his wife, baptized Sept. 12, 1732.”
All these children died a few days after their birth.

Joseph Ames.

“ Joseph Ames, Wapping-street, buried Oct. 14, 1759.” Mr.
Ames was a native of Great Yarmouth; he served his apprentice-
ship to a plane-maker, but settled in business as a ship-chandler and
ironmonger. He discovered an early taste for the study of English
history and antiquities, and being a man of an inquisitive turn of
mind and assiduous application, made such a progress in his favourite
pursuit, as enabled him to contribute much to the service of litera-
ture. Mr. Ames was chosen secretary to the Society of Antiquaries
in 1741. He died suddenly, after a violent fit of coughing, Oct. 7,
1759. His principal work was a History of Printing, in one vo-
lume 4to. (since improved and enlarged by Herbert,) besides which he
published a catalogue of English engraved portraits, and “ *Parentalia*,”
or Memoirs of the Family of Wren*. On his tomb, in the church-
yard of this parish, is the following inscription: “ Here lie inter-
“ red the mortal remains of Mr. Joseph Ames, F. R. S. likewise fel-
“ low and secretary to the A. S. of London, author of the History
“ of Printing in Great Britain, who died Oct. 7, 1759, aged 71.”
On the under side of the stone is this inscription, written by Mr.
William Massey: “ Hic conditæ jacent reliquæ mortales Josephi
“ Ames, Regiæ Societatis Londinensis fœdalis et Societatis ibidem
“ antiquariorum secretarii qui antiquitatibus exquirendis studiosissime
“ deditus, indefesso labore parique diligentia historiam apud Britan-
“ nos typographicam per annos viginti quinque concinnavit, annoque

* Gough's Life of Ames, prefixed to Her- 2 Ibid.
bert's edition of the History of Printing.

“ Domini 1749, in vulgum edidit. Modestîa, probitate et benevolentîa per totum vitæ curriculum sese gessit. Tussi tandem violentâ correptus, quâ tamen paulo post sedatâ, subitô sed placidè mortem obiit Nonis Octobris, A. D. 1759, suæque ætatis 71.”

This parish furnishes another instance of the union of literary pursuits with those of trade, in the person of Mr. Joseph Reed, Joseph Reed. an eminent rope-maker, whose father had followed the same business in the county of Durham. In a paper, which Mr. Reed contributed to a periodical publication¹⁰, he gives a very whimsical, and entertaining account of his parentage and education. He removed into the neighbourhood of the metropolis in the year 1757, and settled in Suntavern-fields in this parish, where he remained till his death, which happened in 1787. About the time of his coming to town, he commenced his literary career by publishing some poems, which had no great merit; but he afterwards acquired considerable reputation as a dramatic writer. In 1758, he brought out his first performance of that kind, being a mock tragedy, called “*Madrigal and Trulleetta*,” which engaged him in a controversy with Dr. Smollet. *The Register-Office*, and *Tom Jones*, were the most successful of his pieces. The latter was productive of much profit. His tragedy of *Dido* was received with great applause, but acted only three nights, in consequence of a quarrel with Garrick, who had at first refused it, and was with difficulty persuaded to bring it on the stage. It is much to Reed’s credit, that he became afterwards, unknown to the manager, (although they had never been reconciled) his champion against Kenrick. These various publications were all the produce of his leisure hours; for he never suffered his literary pursuits to interfere with his attention to a lucrative business. It should be added, that

¹⁰ Published in the *European Magazine* for 1787, (p. 185, &c.) whence the above account of Mr. Reed is taken.

ST. GEORGE IN THE EAST.

he sometimes employed his pen upon commercial topics, having published a very useful book called the Tradesman's Companion; and a treatise on the monopoly of hemp. Mr. Reed lies buried in the cemetery at Bunhill-fields.

During the incumbency of the present rector (who has kept the parish register with great accuracy, and has made all the entries in such a manner as is well calculated to identify the persons recorded,) the ages of the deceased have been regularly inserted in the register of burials, whence I have selected the following instances of longevity.

*Instances of
longevity.*

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Description.	Age.
Nov. 27, 1764,	Sarah Barton,	Church-lane,	- -	104
Nov. 29, 1764,	Richard Taylor,	Hoare's Rope-walk,	smith,	92
Jan. 23, 1765,	Geo. Hammond,	John's-hill,	mariner,	104
Jan. 30, 1765,	Mary Mofely,	Cannon-street,	widow,	93
March 6, 1765,	William Hopkins,	Ratcliffe Highway,	corn-chandl.	92
June 13, 1765,	Sarah Steward,	Work-house,	- -	90
June 16, 1765,	Edward Gorman,	Silver-street,	- -	90
July 11, 1765,	Wm. Maddocks,	Artichoke-lane,	attorney,	94
Nov. 10, 1765,	Anne Allen,	St. John Wapping,	- -	92
April 19, 1768,	Elizabeth Clark,	Work-house,	- -	98
April 26, 1770,	Joseph Beale, from	Hackney,	- -	90
May 2, 1770,	Wm. Davidson,	Work-house,	- -	95
Feb. 9, 1771,	Eliz. Crompton,	Johnson-street,	widow,	91
Sept. 4, 1771,	Elizabeth Harris,	Pennington-street,	- -	95
Mar. 26, 1772,	Hannah Hopkins,	Ratcliffe Highway,	widow,	92
Nov. 29, 1772,	Mary Daniel,	Red Mead-lane,	widow, -	90
Feb. 21, 1773,	Phœbe Colman,	Ship-street,	- -	94
Mar. 3, 1773,	Elizabeth Lunt,	Back-lane,	- -	96
Mar. 6, 1773,	Charlotte Rich,	Wellclose-square,	- -	96
Aug. 9, 1774,	William Johnson,	Bett's-street,	weaver,	94
Mar. 29, 1776,	Anne Ball,	Work-house,	- -	102
				Oct.

Date.	Name.	Residence.	Description.	Age
Oct. 8, 1776,	John Ginks,	Ratcliffe Highw.	custom h.-of'.	104
Nov. 5, 1777,	Martha Faulkner,	Blue-gate-field,	widow,	100
Nov. 26, 1777,	Barbara Cockburn,	Milk-alley,	- -	99
Dec. 3, 1777,	Mary Taylor,	Red Mead-lanc,	- -	95
Feb. 4, 1778,	Elizabeth Baker,	Glass-house-yard,	widow,	91
June 10, 1778,	Hannah Swift,	Pennington-str.	widow,	90
Dec. 27, 1778,	Anne Alexander,	Work-house,	- -	96
July 22, 1779,	Richard York,	Prince's-square,	gentleman,	95
Dec. 15, 1780,	James Miles,	Angel-alley,	labourer,	102
Mar. 30, 1781,	Margaret Kalley,	Williams's-court,	- -	90
Feb. 3, 1782,	Elizabeth Barnet,	Bett's-street,	- -	95
Dec. 29, 1782,	Alice Anderson,	From Whitechapel,	- -	99
Feb. 2, 1783,	Marg. Liermont,	Virginia-street,	widow,	96
Aug. 22, 1783,	Isabella Fennell,	Work-house,	- -	103
Jan. 24, 1787,	Cuthbert Bowring,	Reeding-row,	- -	90
Apr. 18, 1787,	Elizabeth Hall,	Work-house,	- -	92
Dec. 27, 1787,	Timothy Driskall,	Pearl-street,	- -	99
Mar. 18, 1789,	Sarah Robinson,	Work-house,	- -	90
Apr. 14, 1792,	Margaret Lloyd,	Old Gravel-lanc,	- -	90

Mr. Henry Raine, of this parish, brewer, having acquired a very ample fortune in business, formed the noble resolution of appropriating a considerable part of it, in his life-time, to charitable uses; in pursuance of which resolution, in the year 1719, he built school-houses for fifty boys, and fifty girls, with habitations for a master and mistress; and by his indenture, bearing date June 22, 1736, conveyed the said buildings to trustees, endowing them at the same time with lands and tenements of considerable value, and appointing a salary of 40*l.* per annum for the master, 20*l.* for the mistress; the remainder of the profits to be applied to the maintenance of the schools,

Raine's charity schools.

and clothing the children ¹⁰. By the same indenture he gave the sum of 4000*l.* New South Sea annuities, one moiety of which was to be employed in building a second school-house, or hospital, for girls; the other moiety to be laid out in the purchase of lands for its maintenance and support ¹¹. The last-mentioned school was, by a schedule annexed, appointed for the education of forty girls, to be chosen out of the most deserving in the old school, in order to their being better instructed for service. In this school the children are provided with clothes, lodging, boarding, &c. The salary of the mistress, and the cook's wages, were allotted to be paid out of the girls' earnings, which have been found more than sufficient for that purpose. The donor's relations are to be admitted into either of the schools in preference to all others, if any should offer. The boys, to be nine years of age; the girls, eight, at the time of their admission; the boys to be taught reading, writing, and arithmetick; the girls reading, sewing, &c. and all to be brought up in the principles of the church of England: the boys, at leaving the school, to have 3*l.* as an apprentice fee, which the donor intended, at a future time, to be increased to 20*l.* This augmentation will take place when the leases fall in.

Mr. Raine, by his will, dated October 17, 1736, desired that a patent, or charter might, if possible, be obtained for the regulation of the schools which he had founded in his life-time; and he directed his executors to establish a fund ¹² for the purpose of continuing a most excellent charity, which he had planned and executed

Marriage
portions.

¹⁰ When the leases shall have fallen in, the rents of these lands, &c. will be very valuable; at present, the school is supported, in a great measure, by annual contributions, and collections at charity sermons, in aid of the interest of 6000*l.* 3 per cent. Bank annuities, which is vested in trustees for the support of the

school, or hospital, as either shall have need.

¹¹ Now producing about 300*l.* per annum.

¹² The sum of 4000*l.* 3 per cent. with the accumulated produce, amounting in the whole to 7000*l.* was appointed for this purpose out of the testator's effects, by a decree of the court of Chancery.

for

for some years before he died, viz. the payment of two annual prizes, of 100*l.* each, as a marriage portion, to be drawn for in Christmas week, and on the 1st of May, by six of the most deserving young women (being of the age of 22 or upwards,) who shall have been educated at his charity-schools; and the farther sum of 5*l.* for a dinner in the great room at the school-house, for the new married couple, the trustees, visitors, &c. The losing girls, if they should continue unmarried, and maintain a good character, are always to draw for the next prize till each has been successful. By the act of parliament, which was obtained anno 1780, for incorporating the trustees of Raine's charities, it is provided, that if there should not be six young women properly qualified, a smaller number may draw for the prize; if one only should offer, she (if of a good character) is to receive the marriage portion; if none should offer, the money is to go to the general stock. By Mr. Raine's appointment the husbands must be of the church of England, and inhabitants of the parishes of St. George in the East; St. Paul, Shadwell; or St. John, Wapping.

The poor of this place have an interest in Mrs. Cobourne's, and Alms-houses. various other charities, left to the parish of Stepney previously to the year 1727. One of the pensioners in the Drapers', Judge Fuller's, and Capt. Cook's alms-houses, is always chosen out of this parish, which has the same interest also in that founded at Stratford-Bow, (anno 1721) by Mrs. Bowry, for sailors who have been in the East India Company's service, or their widows. The poor in Mrs. Bowry's alms-houses receive 13*s.* 6*d.* each, per month.

Mr. Henderson, anno 1701, left lands at Eastham to decayed Various benefactions. house-keepers of the hamlets of Ratcliffe and Wapping-Stepney (now St. George). This benefaction produces at present 3*l.* 9*s.* to each place, clear of all deductions. Mr. Whatman, anno 1739, left the interest of 200*l.* South Sea stock, to be distributed in bread

and meat on the 18th of December. Mr. Printon, anno 1765, gave 100l. to be distributed in bread on the 1st of January. Mr. Kirkman, anno 1765, gave the interest of 400l. 3 per cent. to be distributed in bread, meat, and coals, the same day. Jens Pederfon, Esq. anno 1782, gave 200l. 3 per cent. for bread and meat on the 1st of August.

Universal
medical insti-
tution.

A charity, called the Universal Medical Institution, was established within this parish anno 1792, being intended to afford medical relief to the poor, in various ways. All patients, from whatever place they may come, if duly recommended, and attending at the proper hours, (viz. from nine till one in the morning, and from three till five in the afternoon,) have advice and medicines gratis, and, if necessary, the use of cold, warm, and vapour baths; inoculation also is performed gratis,—patients within the Tower hamlets are visited at their own habitations. The house belonging to this Institution is situated in Old Gravel-Lane. There are already near four hundred and fifty subscribers. The Earl of Fife is president.

GREENFORD MAGNA.

GRENEFORDE, as this place is called, both in Edward the Confessor's Charter of Confirmation, and in Doomsday book, is literally the green ford, so called, perhaps, from a ford over the Brent which runs through the parish. Name.

The village is situated about a mile to the north of the Uxbridge road, at the distance of about nine miles from Tybourn-turnpike. It lies in the hundred of Elthorne, and the parish is bounded by Harrow, Northall, Hanwell, Norwood, Ealing, and Greenford Parva, or Perivale. It contains about two thousand acres of land exclusive of roads; about one thousand two hundred and fifty acres are inclosed; five hundred and eighty in common fields; ninety-six woodlands inclosed; and about sixty-five waste—the proportion of grass land to the arable is at least as three to one. The soil is clay. This parish pays the sum of 289l. 17s. 4¼d. to the land-tax, which, in the year 1793, was at the rate of 2s. 6d. in the pound. The manor of Greenford, (i. e. Greenford Magna,) containing twelve hides, was given by King Ethelred to Westminster-Abbey'. Greneforde, says the survey of Doomsday, is held by the Abbot of St. Peter, for eleven hides and a half. The land is seven carucates. Five hides are in demesne, on which there is one plough, and another might be employed. The villeins have five ploughs. One villein holds a hide and a virgate; and four villeins, half a hide each; four others hold a hide jointly; and seven bordars another hide. A certain Situation, boundaries, extent, &c.

¹ Dart's History of Westminster Abbey, vol. i. p. 12.

foreigner has a hide and a virgate. There are three cottars and six slaves; pannage for three hundred hogs; pasture for the cattle of the village.—The whole valued at 7*l.*; in the reign of the Confessor, at 10*l.* This manor, adds the record, was and is parcel of the possessions of the church of St. Peter. Upon the dissolution of monasteries it was seized by the crown, and was made a part of the revenues of the bishopric of Westminster. Thomas Thirlby, the only bishop of that see, surrendered it again to the crown anno 1550², in which year it was granted to the Bishop of London and his successors³. The manor was valued at 10*l.* per annum, anno 21 Hen. VIII⁴. It was on lease, anno 1646, to Edwin Cason and his assigns, at the annual rent of 8*l.* and thirty quarters of wheat. The Parliamentary Survey describes the demesne-lands (in the parishes of Greenford and Hanwell,) as containing ninety-four acres of meadow, valued at nineteen shillings per acre; seventy-five acres of pasture, valued at twelve shillings; and two hundred and eighty-nine acres of arable, valued at ten shillings⁵. The mansion-house, and site of the manor of Greenford, within the manors of Greenford and Hanwell, were sold anno 1647 by the parliamentary commissioners, for the sum of 330*l.* 10*s.* 11*d.* to Sir William Masham, Sir Richard Everard, and Cary Hervey Mildmay, Esq.⁶. It appears, from other documents, that the demesne lands have from time immemorial been leased in two parts, one of which (containing a hundred and sixty-four acres) was held under Bishop Juxon, by Edward Franklin, Esq.; the lease was renewed from time to time to his descendants, and is now vested in Benjamin Way, Esq. whose father married an heir of that family⁷. The other part (containing four hundred and forty-seven acres) was

² Record in the Augmentation-office, bearing date 4 Edw. VI.

³ See Pat. 4 Edw. VI. pt. 4. April 12, and Pat. 1 Mar. pt. 4, March 3.

⁴ Cart. Antiq. West. Abb.

⁵ Parliament. Surveys, Lamb. MSS. Lib.

⁶ The original conveyance is among the Bishop of London's papers.

⁷ Lewis Way, Esq. married Abigail, daughter of Edward Lockey, Esq. whose mother was daughter of John Franklin.

leased,

leased, anno 1640, to Sir Charles Gerrard, Bart.* The lease came afterwards successively to Rupert Browne, Esq. and John Bridger; the latter made it over to Mr. Way, who conveyed it to Richard Lateward, Esq. John Lateward, Esq. is the present lessee.

An estate called the manor of Stickleton Greenford, in this parish, was given by Nicholas de Farnham to the priory of Ankerwyke, previously to Henry the Third's charter of confirmation to that monastery⁹. It was held under the Bohuns Earls of Hereford as superior lords of the fee¹⁰. The priory of Ankerwyke, with its appurtenances, was granted by Henry VIII. to Bisham Abbey¹¹; afterwards, on the dissolution of monasteries, to Andrews, the first Lord Windfor¹²; whose great grandson Henry, the fifth Lord Windfor, sold this manor anno 1587 to Jerom Beale, Esq.¹³; Henry Beale aliened it anno 1632 to William Pennyfather, Esq.¹⁴; and the latter in 1637 to William Bennet, Esq.¹⁵. In the year 1714 it was conveyed by Edward Bennet, Esq. and his son, to trustees for the use of Frances Arundell, widow, whose daughter Frances married James Rogers, Esq.¹⁶ It was aliened anno 1737, by Mr. Rogers and his wife to Sir Philip Medows and Vigerus Edwards, in trust for Philip Craig, Esq. and Sarah his wife and their heirs, and is now the property of General Francis Craig, who pays a quit-rent to the heirs of the late Duke of Kingston.

Manor of
Stickleton
Greenford.

The parish church, which is dedicated to the Holy Cross, is a small structure, and consists only of a nave and chancel; it is built principally of flints, and covered with red tiles; the windows all gothic: at the west end is a low wooden spire. The chancel windows are ornamented with ancient painted glass collected, and placed there by Mr. Betham, the late rector. On the north wall is a brass plate

Parish
church.

* From the information of Benjamin Way, Esq.

⁹ See Cart. 41 Hen. III. No. 3.

¹⁰ See Esch. 46 Edw. III. No. 10. & Esch. Hen. IV. No. 50.

¹¹ Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. iii. p. 27.

¹² Pat. 31 Hen. VIII. pt. 1. Aug. 4.

¹³ Pat. 29 Eliz. pt. 3. Dec. 2.

¹⁴ Pat. 8 Car. pt. 20. Dec. 1. No. 63.

¹⁵ Pat. 13 Car. pt. 45. Mar. 1. No. 30.

¹⁶ Title deeds, communicated through the favour of General Craig.

Monuments,
&c.

in remarkably good preservation (with the figure of a priest,) to the memory of 'Thomas Symons, rector of the parish'. It was found in the year 1783 upon repairing the church; and having been inlaid in a marble tablet, was affixed to the wall by Mr. Betham. In the south-west corner of the chancel hangs a small wooden tablet to the memory of Ann, daughter of Edward Terry, rector of the parish, who died anno 1634, and James his eldest son, who died in 1643. Their characters are recorded in two long inscriptions in English verse, which are printed on paper and nailed to the board. On the same wall hangs another wooden tablet to the memory of Ann, daughter of Thomas Waterhouse¹⁶, of Hertfordshire, who died in 164... In the chancel are the monuments also of Michael Gardiner¹⁷, rector, 1630; Nathaniel White, 1638, and others of his family; John Castell¹⁸, S. T. P. 1686; Sibyl, wife of Rupert Browne, Esq. and daughter of Humphry Wyrley, of Hampstead-hall in Staffordshire¹⁹, 1711; and on the floor the tombs of Edward Bennet, Esq. 1657; Margaret, wife of Edward Bennet, and heir of Walter Moyle, 1710; William Millet, 1663; William Terry, citizen of London, 1672; Henry, eldest son of Dr. John Castell, 1715; and William Campbell, rector, 1769. On the south wall of the nave is a tablet to the memory of Arthur Marlam and his family, (no date;) on the same wall is a tablet with a very long inscription in Latin verse, written by Simon Coston²⁰, in memory of

¹⁵ It appears by Newcourt, that he resigned the rectory in 1518. There is no date on the brass, except that of 1500, cut in Roman characters, which could not be the date of his death.

¹⁶ Arms—Or, a pile in point engrailed, Sable.

¹⁷ Arms—Per pale Or, and Gules, a fesse between 3 does, all counterchanged, quartering Az. 2 bars Arg. in chief a talbot of the second and impaling Or, a chevron engrailed barry of 6 Arg. and Az. between 3 cranes proper, for Browne.

¹⁸ Arms—Gules, 3 castles Or, impaling Arg. a chevron between 3 garbs Gules for Sheffield.

¹⁹ Arms—Erm. on a fesse counter-embattled Sab. 3 escallop-shells Arg. a martlet for difference, impaling Arg. 3 bugle horns Sab. stringed Vert, for Wyrley.

²⁰ Arms—Arg. a saltier Vert, on a chief Gules a lion passant Arg. for Coston, impaling Gules, on a chevron Arg. 3 estoils Sab. a canton Ermine for Carr.

his

his wife Bridget, who died anno 1637. Her monument is in the south-east corner of the nave. She is represented kneeling at a faldstool; her husband in the dress and attitude of a mourner. On the floor of the nave is the figure of a priest—(the inscription gone,) and a brass plate to the memory of Richard Thornteton, who died in 1544.

On the outside of the chancel on the north wall, is the monument of Edward Betham the late rector, who died in 1783; on the east wall, that of Mr. Nathaniel Ravenor, 1792. In the church-yard are the tombs of John Franklin, Gent.²⁰ 1644; Elinor, his second wife, daughter of ——— Pumphret, 1654; Ann, his daughter, wife of William Smith, Gent. of Nuneaton in the county of Warwick, 1668; William Marnham, senior, 1771; George Wright, Esq. (commissary-general of horse to James Duke of Chandos, and William Earl of Harrington, during the rebellion,) 1749; and Thomas Wotton, Esq. 1766.

The rectory with the advowson of Greenford, which had belonged to Westminster-abbey, was granted by Henry VIII. after the dissolution of that monastery, to Sir Thomas Wroth, of Durant²¹. It continued some time in that family; and after passing through several hands²², was purchased, previously to the year 1731²³, by King's-college in Cambridge, to which society it still belongs. In the year 1327 the rectory was rated at nine marks²⁴; in the reign of Henry VIII. at 20l.²⁵ In 1650 the tithes and glebe were valued at 160l. per annum. The patronage was said to be vested at that time in Edward Terry the incumbent²⁶.

²⁰ Arms—A dolphin embowed between four annulets, on a chief two Saltiers.

²¹ Newcourt, vol. i. p. 614.

²² Martin Dawson, and others, presented to it in 1629, and William Christmas in 1660, as patrons only *pro hac vice*. George Clerk was the patron in 1661, and Henry Castell,

Gent. in 1686 and 1688. Ibid. p. 615.

²³ William Campbell was presented in that year by King's-college.

²⁴ Harl. MSS. No. 60.

²⁵ King's books.

²⁶ Parliamentary Surveys.

Rectors. John de Feckenham, abbot of Westminster, being the last mitred abbot who sat in the house of peers, was presented to the rectory of Greenford in 1554, and held it two years²⁶. His memory is to be honoured for the humanity with which he treated the persecuted Protestants during the reign of the bigotted Mary²⁷.

Edward Terry. Edward Terry, who was presented to the rectory in 1629, accompanied Sir Thomas Roe in his embassy to the Great Mogul in the reign of James I. An account of his voyage was published, which abounds with curious and interesting observations. He wrote also a character of Charles II. and was author of several sermons and religious tracts²⁸. Terry died at the age of seventy, and was buried at Greenford in October 1660.

The present rector is the Reverend William Paddon, who was instituted in 1784.

Parish register.	The parish register begins in 1539.				Average of Baptisms.		Average of Burials.	
Comparative state of population.	1539—1548	-	-	3 ⁷ / ₁₆	-	-	4	
	1580—1589	-	-	4 ⁷ / ₁₆	-	-	2 ³ / ₁₆	
	1630—1639	-	-	8 ¹ / ₁₆	-	-	5 ⁹ / ₁₆	
	1680—1689	-	-	5 ⁴ / ₃	-	-	7 ³ / ₅	
	1730—1739	-	-	9 ² / ₃	-	-	11	
	1780—1789	-	-	13 ⁷ / ₁₆	-	-	10 ³ / ₁₆	
	1790	-	-	12	-	-	7	
	1791	-	-	15	-	-	7	
	1792	-	-	9	-	-	8	

The present number of houses is sixty-nine.

Plague. In the year 1603 this retired village was visited by the plague; the whole number of burials that year nevertheless was only eight, five of whom were of the family of Barnard, and two children of “ Mr. “ Smith, *verbi prædicatoris*.”

²⁶ Newcourt, ²⁷ Newcourt, & Ant. Wood; ²⁸ Ant. Wood.
“ The

“ The honourable Archibald Stewart, of the parish of St. George
 “ Hanover-square, in the county of Middlesex, Esq. (brother of the
 “ Earl of Moray,) and Miss Mary Whetham of the same parish,
 “ spinster, were married by license July 11, 1747.”

Henry Collyn gave lands to this church for the maintenance of five lights to be kept burning constantly before the images of the Trinity and St. Mary.

William Marnham the elder, in 1710 left lands, now let at 5l. 5s. ^{Charity-school.} per annum, for the education of children. Edward Betham, the late rector²⁹, having previously built a school-house, gave (by his deed inrolled in chancery, and bearing date November 10, 1780) the sum of 1600l. bank stock to this parish, the interest of which he directed to be thus distributed: 30l. per annum to a master and mistress to instruct thirty boys and girls; 30 s. coals for the school; the remainder, excepting 10l. allotted to clothe such aged men and women as should frequently attend the sacrament, is appropriated to clothe the children, buy books, and keep the school in repair. The salary of the master and mistress is now increased to 40l. per annum.

George Smith, anno 1649, gave an acre of land, now let at Bread. 1l. 15s. per annum, to be distributed in bread three times a year.

William Millet, anno 1663, gave 5l. per annum to buy gowns of Clothes. frieze for two poor men and two women. Edward Betham (as above-mentioned) 10l. per annum to clothe aged persons. Mr. William Poor. Marnham the younger, anno 1713, gave lands, now let at 3l. 10s. per annum, for poor housekeepers not receiving alms.

²⁹ Edward Betham gave also during his life- to Eton college (where he had received his time the sum of 2000l. to the Botanical garden at Cambridge. By his will he left 600l. education) for the purpose of purchasing a statue of their founder Henry the Sixth.

GREENFORD PARVA.

Name. **T**HE name of Perivale, by which this place is now generally known, does not occur in any records of a more ancient date than the 16th century. Norden says, "Perivale more truly Pure-vale," alluding to the fertility of the vale wherein it is situated. I think it more probable that the name of Perivale has arisen from a gradual corruption of Parva, an addition given to this place in most ancient records, to distinguish it from the other Greenford, which is considerably larger both as to extent and population.

Situation, boundaries, extent, &c. Greenford Parva lies in the Hundred of Elthorne, about a mile and a half distant from the Uxbridge road, and eight miles from Tyburn turnpike. The parish, which is bounded by Greenford Magna, Ealing, and Harrow, contains about seven hundred acres, a third of which only is arable. The soil is for the most part clay, in some parts gravel. This parish pays the sum of 91 l. 11 s. 1½ d. to the land-tax.

Manor. When the survey of doomsday was taken, Ernulfus held three hides in Greenford, of Geoffrey de Mandeville: the land was one carucate and a half, on which one plough was employed. Two villeins held half a hide, and there were two cottars and a slave; pannage for forty hogs. The land was worth twenty shillings, but produced only ten, when granted to Geoffrey de Mandeville. In the Confessor's time it was worth forty shillings. This land had been held by two sokemen; one of them was a canon of St. Paul's, who

who had two hides, and might alien them at his pleasure. The other was a servant of Ansgar, the master of the horse, who could not make any grant without his master's leave. In the same village Ansgot held half a hide under the said Geoffrey, which land was two oxgangs. This land was valued at three shillings, and had been in the tenure of Azor, a servant of Ansgar, who could not alien it without his master's leave. Some of these estates, but what part cannot be easily ascertained, lay in the parish of Great Greenford, were afterwards granted to the priory of Ankerwyke, and formed the manor of Stickleton, which was held under the Bohuns, (heirs of the Mandeville's,) as superior lords of the fee: the manor of Greenford Parva, or Cornhill, was held under them in like manner by the Beaumonts¹. Ælveve, at the time of taking the Norman survey, held half a hide in Greenford of the King, which had belonged to Leuric, a servant of Earl Lewin, who had the power of aliening it to whom he pleased. It was valued at ten shillings; in the reign of the Confessor at twenty shillings.

The manor of Cornhill, Cornhill, or Greenford Parva, with the advowson of the church, belonged to Walter de Langton, Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry², who surrendered it to the King (Edw. II.) in exchange for the churches of Cestreton and Worsfield in Warwickshire³. The King soon afterwards granted it to Henry de Beaumont⁴, in whose family it remained⁵ till aliened anno 1387 by John de Beaumont to Thomas Charlton⁶. This

Manor of
Cornhill,
alias Green-
ford Parva.

¹ See Esch. 16 Edw. III. No. 35.

² Bishop Langton had a charter of free warren in Greenford, 35 Edw. I. Cart. Rot. No. 48. Edward the Second's grant bears date anno reg. 7. yet in the *nomina villarum*, No. 2195, Harl. MSS. Petrus Le Boteler is said to have been lord of the manor of Greenford Parva, 1 Edw. II.

³ See Pat. 11 Edw. II. pt. 2. m. 14.

⁴ Cart. 7 Edw. II. No. 30.

⁵ John de Beaumont, who died 16 Edw. III. was seised of one hundred acres of land; the church of Greenford Parva taxed at 100s. a ruinous messuage, fifteen acres of meadow, held under the priory of St. Helens; the reversion of a carucate of land, five acres of meadow, six of pasture, and 25s. rents, held for life by Laurence de Avres, under the Earl of Hereford. See Esch. No. 35.

⁶ See Cl. 10 Ric. II. m. 21. d.

manor,

manor, said in the record to have been late Sir Thomas Charlton's, was granted by Thomas Hall, anno 1435, to William Eastfield, citizen of London⁷. After passing through some other families⁸, it came to Sir Robert Southwell, who died seised of it anno 1516⁹. From 1521 to 1559, it appears to have been the property of Sir Humphry Browne¹⁰, and in 1573 of Henry Millet¹¹, Esq. from whom it descended by female heirs to the families of Lane and Harrison¹². After the death of John Harrison, Esq. it was sold anno 1767, to Richard Lateward, Esq.¹³ who, dying anno 1777, bequeathed it to John Schrieber, Esq. who has taken the name of Lateward, and is the present proprietor.

Besse-place. A house called Besse-place, with certain lands thereto belonging, being parcel of the possessions of Henry Morgan, attainted for high treason, was granted, anno 1613, to John Levingston, subject to a fee-farm rent of forty shillings¹⁴.

Church. The church is a small ancient structure, built of stones and flints, and covered with red tiles. It consists of a chancel and nave; at the west end of which is a wooden tower and low turret. The inside is neat, and has been lately whitewashed and repaired. In the windows of the chancel are some remains of painted glass, among which are figures of St. Matthew and St. John. On the north wall of the chancel are the monuments of Thomas Lane, Esq. ancient bencher of the Temple¹⁵, 1652; John Harrison, Esq.

Monuments. among which are figures of St. Matthew and St. John. On the north wall of the chancel are the monuments of Thomas Lane, Esq. ancient bencher of the Temple¹⁵, 1652; John Harrison, Esq.

⁷ Cl. 13 Hen. VI. m. 14.

⁸ John Middleton and others presented to the rectory, which has been always connected with the manor, anno 1453; John Bohun, Esq. 1472 and 1473; and Henry Colet in 1490. Newcourt, vol. i. p. 616.

⁹ Cole's Escheats, Harl. MSS. 756.

¹⁰ Newcourt.

¹¹ Ibid.

¹² See the account of Monuments.

¹³ The advertisement previous to the sale

described the manerial estate as consisting of farms valued at 485l. per ann. being the whole parish, except a farm of 40l. per annum.

¹⁴ Fee-farm-roll in the Augmentation-office.

¹⁵ Arms—1. Per pale Az. and Gules 3 saltiers Arg. impaling Per chevron inverted Gul. & Arg. 3 talbots heads erased and counter-changed for Duncombe. Thomas Lane married Jane, daughter of — Duncombe of Bucks.

Esq.¹⁵ 1722; and John Clerke, Esq.¹⁶ 1792. On the south wall those of Joan, wife of John Shelbury, Gent. and relict of George Millet, 1623; Elizabeth, wife of John Lane, Esq.¹⁷ 1655; Lane Harrison, Esq.¹⁸ 1740; Richard Lateward, Esq.¹⁹ 1777; and Temperance, wife of John Lateward, Esq. 1790. On the floor of the chancel was lately a brass plate to the memory of George Myllet, Esq. 1600; within the rails of the communion-table is the tomb of Martha, wife of Mr. James Wildman, 1789. On the north wall of the nave is the monument of John Gurnell, Esq.²⁰ 1748. On the floor is the tomb of Henry Myllet, 1500, with small figures in brass of himself, his two wives, and fifteen children.

In the church-yard are the tombs of Henry Wyatt, twenty-two years rector, 1683; Elizabeth Greenhill, 1696; George, son of William Greenhill, Esq. of Abbot's Langley, 1706; William Brownbill, thirteen years rector, 1719; Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Peter Colleton, Bart. who died at her house at Ealing, 1721; Mr. Robert Cromwell, 1723; John Arnold, of Furnival's-inn, Gent. 1730; Matthew Cockett, citizen and goldsmith, 1731; and captain John Johnson, 1767.

Church-
yard.

The rectory and advowson of Greenford Parva, appear to have been invariably connected with the manor. The rectory was rated,

Bucks. 2. Lane impaling Duncombe as before—John Lane married Ursula Duncombe. 3. Lane impaling Per pale Gul. & Az. 3 lions rampant Or, for Gates (Baron of the Exchequer).

¹⁵ Arms—Or on a cross Az. 5 pheons of the field, a chief of the second, impaling Sab. a fesse embattled Erm. between 3 crescents Argent.

¹⁶ Arms—Arg. on a bend Gul. between 3 pellets as many swans proper, impaling Sab. 2 bars and in chief a talbot passant Arg.

¹⁷ Arms—Lane impaling Arg. a fesse Gul. between 3 dragons' heads erased Vert for Millet.

¹⁸ Arms—Harrison quartering, 1. Sab. a fesse embattled Erm. between 3 crescents Arg. 3. Lane. 3. Arg. a saltier Az. on a chief Gul. a lion passant Arg.

¹⁹ Arms—Arg. on a fesse Gul. between 3 cinquefoils Az. a goat between 2 pheons Or, quartering Or 3 martlets Sab. on a chief Az. a lion passant Argent; on an escutcheon of pretence Or, a lion rampant ducally crowned Gules.

²⁰ Arms—Paly of 6 Or and Sable per fesse counterchanged, on an escutcheon of pretence Harrison with quarterings as above described.

anno

anno 1327, at six marks²⁰; in the king's books it is said to be 50 l. clear yearly value. Mr. Beard, rector of this parish in the year 1705, in answer to queries relating to the church, says, that it had all the tithes and two acres of glebe; that it had never been rated before at more than 36 l. but that the assessors had then lately raised it to 50 l. He mentions a Polyglott Bible and Castell's Lexicon, as belonging to the church, to which they were given by an unknown benefactor²¹. Robert Cromwell, of Paddington, in the year 1722, bequeathed six pounds per annum for an afternoon sermon on the first Sunday in every month, which benefaction being a rent-charge on certain lands in Hayes, has been several years in arrears. John Gurnell, Esq. left 5 l. per annum to repair his tomb and the parsonage-house.

The present rector is the Reverend James Maidman, instituted in 1789.

Parish
register.

The register of Baptisms in this parish is carried no farther back than 1707; that of Burials only to 1720.

Total number of Baptisms.

From 1707	to	1726	inclusive	28
1727	—	1746	—	39
1747	—	1766	—	32
1767	—	1776	—	15
1777	—	1786	—	7

Total number of Burials.

From 1720	to	1739	inclusive	53
1740	—	1759	—	63
1760	—	1779	—	38
1780	—	1789	—	28

From the comparative number of Baptisms it appears, that this little village has been considerably depopulated within the last fifty

²⁰ Harl. MSS. No. 60.

²¹ Notitia Parochialis, Lamb. MSS. Lib. fol. 546,
years.

years. The manor-house has been pulled down within a much shorter period. From the number of burials nothing can be gathered, as the greater part of those who have been interred there were not parishioners. The present number of houses is five only.

Extracts from the Register.

“ George Augustus Elliot, of the parish of Ealing, was buried in “ July, 1753.” Eldest son of the late Lord Heathfield, the gallant defender of Gibraltar.

“ Philip Fletcher, Dean of Kildare, was buried May 12, 1765.” Dr. Fletcher was brother of the Bishop of Kildare²²: he was author of a poem called “ Truth at Court,” much read soon after the accession of his present majesty, and another in Doddsley’s collection, called “ Nature and Fortune.”

²² Note in Doddsley’s Poems, edit. 1782, vol. iii. p. 291.

H A C K N E Y.

Name.

THE most ancient record in which I have seen this place mentioned is dated 37 Hen. III. ¹ (i. e. 1253). It is there called Hakeneye, differing but little from the present mode of spelling. Of its etymology I can give no satisfactory account.

Situation,
and bound-
aries.

The parish of Hackney is situated on the north-east side of London; its nearest distance is not more than one mile from Shoreditch church ². It extends from Cambridge-heath to Stamford-hill, (being about three miles and a half,) in a straight line from north to south. Its circumference beginning from Cambridge-heath, extends to the Wick and Temple mills, being bounded towards the east by the parishes of St. Matthew Bethnall-green and Stratford-bow; from the Temple mills it is continued along the river Lee to Lee-bridge and the tile-kilns below Stamford-hill, being bounded towards the north by the parishes of Low Layton and Walthamstow, in Essex: from Stamford-hill it extends along the London-road through Newington and Kingland, almost to Shoreditch workhouse, being bounded on the west by the parishes of Tottenham, Stoke Newington, and Islington; towards the south, between the Kingland-road and Cambridge-heath, it is bounded by the parish of St. Leonard's, Shoreditch.

The hamlets and principal streets in Hackney are, Clapton, Homerton, Dorleston or Dalston, Shacklewell, Kingland, that part of

¹ Cl. 37 Hen. III. m. 14. de quadam viâ obstruâ apud Hakeneye.

² The church is two miles from Shoreditch.

Newington

Newington which lies on the east side of the high-road, Church-street, Mare (or as formerly spelt, Mere, or Meer) Street³, Grove-street, and Well-street.

I could not ascertain with any degree of certainty the quantity of land, as there is no survey of the parish. The marsh contains 335 acres. About two-thirds of the farms are under grafs, and occupied chiefly by cow-keepers, who have a flock of about 600 cows. About thirty acres are occupied by market gardeners. There are two good nurseries. The proprietors of both deal largely in exotics; the latter is famous for the cultivation of new and rare plants. The soil at Hackney is various, gravel, loam, clay, and brick-earth, which, in the neighbourhood of Kingsland, is to be found of so good a quality, and in such abundance, that 300 l. an acre has been given for the liberty of making bricks, besides the usual rent of the land. Vast quantities both of bricks and tiles have been made there; and some of the fields in which the vein of clay is exhausted, have been put again into a state of cultivation; and with the assistance of manure, are little less productive than in their original state.

The quota charged to the land-tax is 223 l. 6s. 6d. which, in the year 1794, was at the rate of 1s. 3d. in the pound.

In the reign of Charles the Second a water-mill was erected on Hackney-marsh at the instance of Prince Rupert, who had discovered a new and excellent method of boring guns, but the secret dying with him, the undertakers suffered considerable loss⁴. The Temple-mills, so called as having been formerly the property of the Knights Templars, are now used for preparing lead. At the Wick are some silk mills; the other principal manufactures in the parish, are a calenderer's, a colour-maker's (at Homerton), and two calico printers.

³ In some ancient records, called Goviston-street, as appears by Cl. 1659. pt. 24. No. 18.

⁴ Granger's Biographical History, vol. ii. p. 407. 4to. edit.

Historical
events.

The only historical event of any consequence, which I have found relating to this place, is, that the Duke of Gloucester and his party appeared in arms here in the reign of Richard II. and remained while they sent John Lord Lovell, with the Archbishop of York and others, to the king⁴.

Queen Elizabeth was at Hackney in the year 1591, and went thence to Theobalds on the 10th of May⁵; to whom her visit was paid does not appear.

Manor of the
Lord's-hold.

The principal manor at Hackney (now called the Lord's-hold) was formerly parcel of the bishopric of London; and, though not mentioned in the record of Doomſday, was, it is probable, included in the survey of Stepney. The Bishop of London had a grant of free-warren in Hackney in the year 1291⁶. Bishop Ridley, in the year 1550, surrendered this manor to the King⁷; in the year following, I find the King's licence to Lord Wentworth to take possession of lands granted by Bishop Ridley⁸; and in 1559, this manor was confirmed to him by act of parliament. It continued in the Wentworth family till the forfeiture of the Earl of Cleveland's estates in 1652: in the year 1659, William Smith and others, who, it is probable, had purchased it of the parliamentary commissioners, aliened it to William Hobson, Esq.⁹ who died anno 1662: his three daughters and coheirs married Sir William Bolton, Knt. Patient Ward, Esq. and William White, Esq.¹⁰ who were lords of the manor till 1669¹¹, when they appear to have aliened it to John Forth, Esq. alderman of London¹²; in the year 1676, it came into the hands of Nicholas Cary and Thomas Cooke, goldsmiths of London; in 1690 and 1694, it appears to have been the sole property of Sir Thomas Cooke,

Dugdale's Baronage, vol. i. p. 559.

⁵ Burleigh Papers, vol. ii. p. 796.

⁶ Cart. 19 Edw. I. No. 60.

⁷ Record in the Augmentation-office.

⁸ Pat. 5 Edw. VI. pt. 2. Dec. 16.

⁹ Cl. 24 1659, pt. 24. No. 18.

¹⁰ See his will.

¹¹ Court-rolls of the manor, communicated by Mr. Hawkins Wall, the steward, through the favour of Richard Benyon, Esq.

¹² Ibid. John Forth's first court was held that year.

Knt.

Knt. " In 1697, it was purchased by Francis Tyssen, Esq. " from whom it descended to the late Francis John Tyssen, Esq. under whose will Richard Benyon, Esq. and the Reverend Peter Beauvoir, are now lords of the manor as trustees in fee. The site of the manor-house is not known.

In the year 1617, Thomas Lord Wentworth, in consideration of certain sums of money paid to his father Henry Lord Wentworth, and to himself, by some of the copyholders of his manor of Stepney, and of the Lord's-hold in Hackney, agreed to grant certain privileges, liberties, and immunities to the said copyholders; and to procure an act of parliament to confirm them. This act was accordingly procured in the year 1623. The customs of the manor, with the above privileges, &c. were printed anno 1587, and again, with the act of parliament above-mentioned, anno 1651. Lands in this manor, as well as in that of the King's-hold, descend, according to the strict custom of gavel-kind, which makes all the sons coheirs; if there are no sons, the daughters are coheirs; and in default of issue, the collateral branches inherit in the same manner.

Privileges of copyholders.

Descent of lands.

Gavel-kind.

The Knights Templars had formerly some possessions in this parish. In the year 1233 they purchased half a hide of land, with its appurtenances, of Ralph de Burgham, for sixteen marks sterling¹⁴. It appears by an inquisition taken at Hackney anno 1331, that the Knights Templars, in the year 1308, had property in Hackney as follows, viz. 6l. 1s. 8d. rents of assize; thirty-five acres and a half of meadow, valued at forty pence an acre; certain services of the tenants, (viz. the mowing twelve acres of meadow,) valued at seven shillings; pleas and profits of court, half a mark; and a water-mill, valued at 1l. 6s. 8d. They had another water-mill of the same va-

Possessions of the Knights Templars.

¹⁴ Court-rolls of themanor.

¹⁵ Cl. 9 W. III. pt. 2. No. 12. Sir Henry Johnson, Knt. and his wife, Martha Lady Wentworth, great grand-daughter and representative of the Earl of Cleveland, from whom

this estate was confiscated, levied a fine to Francis Tyssen, Esq. in the year 1703. It is probable, that such an act was thought necessary to secure the title.

¹⁶ Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Nero E. VI. f. 63.

lue adjoining to the former, but in the parish of Layton, with a few acres of meadow, all held, says the record, of the king "*ad firman*" by virtue of their commissions¹⁶. The lands here mentioned were of much smaller extent, I imagine, than their former possessions, a considerable part of which they seem to have granted at an earlier period to Robert de Wyke¹⁷. Other documents mention the Temple-mills as being held under the Bishop of London, as lord paramount of the manor of Hackney; and it is recorded, that when Philip de Tame, prior of St. John of Jerusalem, (to which monastery all the possessions of the Knights Templars were granted upon the abolition of that order,) took possession of them, he was admitted by *suit of court*¹⁸. An annual quit-rent was paid also to the Bishop of London¹⁹. After the dissolution of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem, this estate at Hackney appears to have been granted to Henry Earl of Northumberland, who, in the year 1535, conveyed it to Sir Thomas Audley (lord chancellor) and others, for the King's use²⁰. It appears, nevertheless, that the Earl kept possession of it till his death, which happened two years afterwards "at his manor of Hackney". It then reverted to the crown, and from that time was called the Manor of King's-hold. Edward VI. in the year 1547, (the first of his reign,) pursuant to an intention of his father, granted this manor, (then valued at 39l. 15s. 4d. per annum,) to William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke²¹, who sold it the same year to Sir Ralph Sadler²². From him it passed the year following to Edward Carew, Esq.²³; and, having continued for some gene-

Manor of
King's hold.

¹⁶ Cotton MSS. Brit. Mus. Nero E. VI. f. 64. a, b. Stepney, 3 Hen. VIII. Ibid. f. 67.

¹⁷ See p. 456.

¹⁸ Cotton MSS. as above.

¹⁹ See a receipt for five years quit-rent paid by the prior of St. John of Jerusalem to the Bishop of London at the *Law-day*, holden at

²⁰ Record in the Augmentation-office.

²¹ See the account of his funeral.

²² Pat. 1 Edw. VI. pt. 7. July 10.

²³ Ibid. Aug. 5.

²⁴ Pat. 2 Edw. VI. pt. 6. Feb. 10.

rations in that family, by a quick succession²⁵, was aliened, anno 1578, by Richard Carew, Esq. to Sir Henry Carey, Lord Hunsdon²⁶, by whom it was conveyed, anno 1583, to Sir Rowland Hayward²⁷. In the year 1596 this manor, with the capital mansion called the King's-place, (then lately in the tenure of Sir Rowland Hayward,) was conveyed by Anthony Radcliffe and others, (the executors, it is probable, of Sir Rowland,) to Elizabeth Countess of Oxford²⁸, who, in the year 1609, aliened the manor of Hackney (i. e. this of the King's-hold) with four messuages, two cottages, two tofts, &c. one hundred acres of land, fifty of meadow, one hundred of pasture, and twenty of wood, in the parishes of Hackney and Tottenham, to Fulke Grevile²⁹, his heirs and assigns. Soon afterwards, by some grant or exchange, this manor became vested in the crown; for I find it granted by James I. anno 1614, to Thomas Laud and Thomas Bankes³⁰. It was afterwards the property of William Hobson, Esq. before-mentioned, and appears to have been aliened by his sons-in-law to Sir George Vyner, whose first court was held in 1668³¹. The manor was purchased in the year 1694 by John Sikes, Esq. of the coheirs of Sir Thomas Vyner, Bart.³² the infant son of Sir George. Mr. Sikes, anno 1698, sold

²⁵ Sir Wymond Carew died seized of it anno 3 Edw. VI. leaving Thomas his son and heir, æt. 22. Harl. MSS. No. 760. Thomas Carew died anno 6 Eliz. leaving Richard his son and heir, æt. 17. Harl. MSS. No. 757.

²⁶ Pat. 20 Eliz. pt. 5. June 18.

²⁷ Pat. 25 Eliz. pt. 2. Mar. 2.

²⁸ Pat. 39 Eliz. pt. 19. Sept. 2.

²⁹ Afterwards the first Lord Brooke. Pat. 7 Jac. pt. 31. No. 36.

³⁰ Pat. 12 Jac. pt. 14. No. 14. It belonged to the crown as early as 1612, as appears by Sir Henry Rowe's will of that date.

³¹ Court-rolls of the manor, communicated by Mr. Wall. Sir Thomas Vyner, by his will bearing date 1665, directed 7000 l. to be laid out in the purchase of lands for his son Sir

George Vyner. William Hobson, who died in 1662, directed all his estates and manors in Hackney, and elsewhere, to be sold for the payment of his debts; but expressed a desire that this manor of St. John of Jerusalem (or the King's-hold) might, if possible, be reserved.

³² Pat. 6 Gul. and Mar. pt. 1. No. 38. The coheirs were Anthony Lambert of Colne St. Alwin in the county of Gloucester, in right of Editha his wife, and Giles Tombs of Bourton-on-the-Water in the same county, in right of Elizabeth his wife, who inherited one moiety; and Elizabeth Marchant of Abington in the said county, who inherited the other. Court-rolls of the manor.

it to Francis Tyssen, Esq.³² and it is now vested in the same proprietors as the manor of the Lord's-hold.

Manor-
house.

In the particulars for the grant of this manor³³ to the Earl of Pembroke (temp. Edward VI.) the manor-place is described as "a fayre house, all of brick, with a fayre hall and parlour, a large gallery, a proper chapel, and a proper library to laye books in, &c." In the British Museum is an inventory of the goods in Hackney-house³⁴, which appears to have been written about the time of James I. when it was in the possession of the Countess of Oxford, or soon afterwards, probably when it became vested in the crown. My Lady's chamber is mentioned; Mrs. Norris's chamber, &c. "In the great parlour, a story of Mount Syon in a table; one other table with a story of Moses and Aaron. In the little parlour, the story of a Rich Man and Death. In the hall, stayned clothes; a picture of Adam and Eve, a picture of Fame and Tyme, &c." The site of this manor-house is not now known. I was at first induced to suppose it to have been a brick house at the bottom of Well-street, commonly called King John's-palace, the remains of which are now let out in tenements to the poor, but the conjecture is destroyed by the circumstance of its being a copyhold; nor does it agree with the description of the manor-house in the grant to the Earl of Pembroke, where it is said to be situated near the London-road, and to be inclosed on the back-side with a great and broad ditch.

Richard de Hastings, and the chapter of the Templars, at an early period, granted to Robert de Wick (in fee) all the land which had been Ailbrict's, excepting the fields which were in the tenure of Alfrich and Lefwin, four acres given to them by William de Haftyngs, and two acres of meadow at Stratford, the said Robert paying to the Templars an annual rent of two marks³⁵. This I

³² Cl. 10 Gul. III. pt. 1. No. 12.

³³ In the Augmentation-office.

³⁴ Ayscough's Cat. No. 103--8.

³⁵ Cotton MSS. Nero E. VI.

suppose

suppose to have been the same estate which Maud Countess of Salisbury³⁶ died seised of anno 1425, by the name of the manor of Wyke, held partly of the Bishop of London, and partly of the Prior of St. John of Jerusalem, and consisting of two hundred acres of arable land, valued at four-pence an acre; fifty-six of meadow, at eight-pence; and a fishery, valued at three shillings and four-pence³⁷. It seems likely, that this estate descended to the heirs of the Earl of Salisbury, for it appears, that it came into the hands of the crown by reason of the minority of Edward, son of George Duke of Clarence, attainted³⁸, who had married an heiress of that family. Henry VII. granted it to Sir John Risley, who dying without issue, it escheated to the crown, and was granted, anno 1513, to William Compton, Esq.³⁹ I have found nothing further relating to it till the year 1633, when it was aliened by Thomas Haynes to John Bayliffe and Robert Thorpe⁴⁰. After undergoing several subsequent alienations, by way of mortgage and otherwise, it became vested in Joseph Barbaroux, of whom it was purchased, in the year 1765, by Edward Woodcock, Esq. It is now the property of Mrs. Woodcock, relict of Edward Woodcock, LL.D.

Manor of
Wyke, or the
Wick.

In the year 1352, Sir John de Aspale leased his manor of Hoggeston in Hackney, to Thomas Harwold⁴¹. It was in the possession of Elizabeth Aspale, his widow, anno 1372⁴². In the year 1389 John Quy released all right in this manor to Henry Vanner and others⁴³. John Philpot died seised of it anno 1485, his son John

Manor of
Hoggeston.

³⁶ Daughter of Adam Francis, from whom she inherited the manor. She married first, John Aubrey; secondly, Sir Adam Buxhull; thirdly, John Earl of Salisbury. See Esch. 1 Hen. IV. No. 11.

³⁷ Ibid. and Esch. 3 Hen. VI. No. 31.

³⁸ See Pat. 4 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. Feb. 28.

³⁹ See Pat. 4 Hen. VIII. pt. 2. Feb. 28.

⁴⁰ Title-deeds, obligingly communicated by Elborough Woodcock, Esq.

⁴¹ Cl. 26 Edw. III. m. 21. 23 d.

⁴² Cl. 46 Edw. III. m. 17. d.

⁴³ Cl. 12 Ric. II. m. 32.

being his heir. It was held of the Bishop of London by a quit-rent of twelve shillings⁴⁵. I have not met with any other records relating to this manor, nor do I know its site. The hamlets of Hoxton and Haggerston are both within the adjoining parish of St. Leonard, Shoreditch. The latter was a manor at the time of the Norman conquest, being then called Hergotestane, the property of Robert Gernon.

Lands of St.
Mary's hos-
pital.

Roger Wynchcombe, John de Leycester, and John de Have-ryng, anno 1376 gave eighty acres of land in Hackney, Shoreditch, and Stepney, to the hospital of St. Mary without Bishopsgate⁴⁶. Henry VIII. anno 1545, gave London-field in this parish, parcel of the possessions of that hospital, to Thomas Darcy, Gent. of the privy chamber, in exchange for other lands⁴⁷. The same year he granted lands in Hackney and Stepney (which had belonged to the same hospital) to Ralph Warren and others⁴⁸.

Beaulieu and
Shoreditch-
place.

In the year 1352, the prior of St. John of Jerusalem granted a capital mansion or place (*placea edificata*) in Hackney, called *Beaulieu*, late the property of John de Banbury, to John Blaunch and Nicholas Shordych, to be held by an annual quit-rent of 6s. 8d.⁴⁹ The site of this mansion I suppose to have been the same which Stow calls Shoreditch-place; but says, that he knows not how it acquired the name. Since Stow's time it has been called Shore-place, and a tradition has prevailed that it was the residence of Jane Shore, to support which, a portrait, said to be her's, was formerly shewn there⁵⁰. The old mansion was pulled down some years ago, when the name of Shore-place was given to a row of houses built near its site.

⁴⁵ Esch. 2 Ric. III. No. 26.

⁴⁶ Esch. 50 Edw. III. No. 15. 2d numb.
and Pat. 50 Edw. III. pt. 2. m. 9.

⁴⁷ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 7389.

⁴⁸ Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 6822. f. 26.

⁴⁹ Cotton MSS. Nero B. VI.

⁵⁰ Strype's edition of Stow, vol. ii.
p. 796.

At

At Shacklewell stood an ancient mansion which belonged formerly to the Herons, and it may be noted as having been the residence of Cecilia, the accomplished daughter of Sir Thomas More, who married Giles Heron, of Shacklewell. Her husband became involved in the ruin of his father-in-law, and was attainted of high treason. His only son Thomas dying in his infancy, that branch of the family became extinct.⁵² Shacklewell-house was afterwards for several generations the property and residence of the Rowes, and was sold by Henry Rowe, about the year 1700, to Francis Tyssen, Esq. to whose descendants the site and adjoining estate⁵³ still belong. The house, in the windows of which were the arms of Rowe and Mortimer, was pulled down a few years before the last edition of Stow's Survey was published⁵⁴.

Shacklewell-house.

Cecilia More.

Near the church stands an ancient mansion called the Black-and-White-house, many years a boarding-school for young ladies, and now about to be pulled down. It appears to have been built in the year 1578 by a citizen, whose arms⁵⁵, with those of the Merchant Adventurers⁵⁶ and the Russian Company⁵⁷, are over the chimney, and occur in the window of the great parlour with some other coats⁵⁸. In the window of a drawing-room above stairs are the arms of James I. Charles I. the Elector Palatine⁵⁹, and the Duke of Holstein,

Black-and-White-house.

⁵² Harl. MSS. No. 1551.

⁵³ In Sir Henry Rowe's will, dated 1612, he describes his lands as holden, some of the King's manor of St. John's, and some of the manor of Brownwood in Hornsey.

⁵⁴ See vol. ii. p. 796.

⁵⁵ Arg. a chevron between 3 dolphins embowed Sable (the coat of Serjeant and Kendall) impaling on the dexter side Sab. a chevron between 3 garbs Arg. and on the sinister side a lion ramp.

⁵⁶ See p. 106.

⁵⁷ Barry wavy of 6 Arg. and Az. over all a ship of three masts in full sail, proper, her

sails, pennons and ensigns of the first each charged with a cross gules, all between 3 bezants; a chief Or, on a pale between 2 roses Gules a lion pass. guard. of the fifth.

⁵⁸ Viz. 1 Az. 2 bars Erm. on a chief of the first 3 suns in splendor; the motto—"Meliora Spero." 2. The arms of the city of London. 3. Arms of the Goldsmiths' Company. See p. 106.

⁵⁹ It has been conjectured, from the circumstance of his arms being found in the window, that this was a country-house of the Elector Palatine, but with little reason, I think; it might as well have been the residence of the King,

Holstein, brother of Anne of Denmark, who was in England soon after the accession of James I. The house was afterwards the property and residence of the Vyners⁶⁰. It was repaired and enlarged, anno 1662, by Sir Thomas Vyner, whose arms⁶¹ and initials are to be seen on the walls. This house is held under the manor of the rectory, alias Grumbolds.

Barber
Barn.

In Mare-street is another ancient mansion, built about the year 1591, upon a spot of ground called Barbour Berns, by which name, or rather Barber's Barn, the house has been since described in old writings. This house was the residence of Colonel John Okey, one of the regicides, and was in his tenure at the time of his attainder⁶². His interest in the premises being forfeited to the crown, was granted to the Duke of York, who, by his indenture dated 1663, gave up his right therein to Okey's widow. It is now the property of Mr. Conrad Loddidge, and adjoins to his nursery grounds.

Temple-mill-
bridge.

In the year 1512 it was presented by a jury, that the bridge called the Temple-mill-bridge, alias Marsh-street-bridge, in Hackney-marsh, was very ruinous, and that William Teye of Colchester ought to repair it, as proprietor of a certain pasture called *Wallis* in Hackney, formerly belonging to Andrew de Barking, and afterwards to George Schordiche⁶³.

Parish
church.

The parish-church, which is dedicated to St. Augustine, consists of a nave, chancel, and two aisles. At the west end is a square stone tower of Gothic architecture. The church appears to have been, in a great measure, rebuilt in the early part of the sixteenth century, principally, as I imagine, at the expence of Sir John Heron,

King, or of the Duke of Holstein. It is possible, that the arms might have been placed there to commemorate some entertainment given to those illustrious personages.

⁶⁰ See more of the Vyners in the notes from the parish register.


⁶¹ A bend, on a chief 2 birds—not blazoned.

⁶² He was apprehended in Holland, with Sir John Barkstead and Miles Corbett. They were all executed at Tyburn anno 1662.

⁶³ Cotton MSS. Nero E. VI.

master

master of the jewel-house to Henry VIII.⁶³ and Christopher Urswick, the rector. Between each arch of the nave are the arms of Heron⁶⁴ carved in stone. The same arms occur on one side of the chancel window; on the other side are the arms of Urswick. On the north side of the chancel, in the wall, is an obtuse arch, ornamented with foliage and Gothic tracery⁶⁵, beneath which is inscribed, "CHRISTOPHERO URSWYK, Rector, A° DNĪ. 1519," which was two years before his death, and seems to fix the date of rebuild-

ing the church. On each side of the arch are the letters,  M I A. Urswick's tomb is within the communion rails, where is a marble slab (now concealed with boards) with his effigies in brass, and the following inscription, which is here copied from Weever :

Christopher
Urwick's
tomb.

" Christopherus Urswicus Regis Henrici septimi Eleemosinarius,
" vir suâ ætate clarus, summatibus atque infmatibus juxtâ charus.
" Ad exteros Reges undecies pro patriâ legatus; Deconatum Eboracensem, Archidiaconatum Richmundiæ, Deconatum Windsoxiæ habitos vivens reliquit. Episcopatum Norwicensensem oblatum recusavit : magnos honores totâ vitâ sprexit ; frugali vitâ contentus,
" hîc vivere, hîc mori maluit : plenus annis obiit ab omnibus desideratus, funeris pompam etiam testamento vetuit : hîc sepultus carnis resurrectionem, in adventum Christi expectat. Obiit Anno Domini 1521, 24 Octob."

On the north wall of the chancel are the monuments of Henry Thoresby⁶⁶, Master in Chancery, &c. (1615), and Dr. David Doulben,
Bishop Doulben's monument.

⁶³ Middlesex Pedigrees, Harl. MSS. Brit. Mus. No. 1551. Sir John Heron was son of William Heron, Esq. who came from Ford-castle in Northumberland.

⁶⁴ Sable a chevron Erm. between 3 herons Argent.

⁶⁵ The arms upon the arch are Arg. on a bend Sab. 3 lozenges of the field, on each a Saltier Gules.

⁶⁶ Arms—Arg. a chevron between 3 lions ramp. Sab. for Thoresby quartering, 1. Barry of 8 Arg. and Gul. over all a fl. de lis Sab. for Aykñth. 2. Gul. a bend Arg. for Foliot. 3. Gules, an orle Arg. over all a bendlet Ermines. 4. Arg. an eagle displayed Az. for Eglescliffe or Barden. 5. Arg. 2 bars Az. in chief 3 escallops of the 2d. and impaling 1. Or,

ben⁶⁷, Bishop of Bangor, of whom there is a good bust in white marble. He was vicar of Hackney, and died anno 1633, as appears by the following inscription: "P. M. S. Hic jacet justorum resur-
 " rectionem expectans Reverendus in Christo pater David Doulsen,
 " S. S. Ep^s Bangorensis, Segroiti in agro Denbieni natus penatibus
 " non obscuris; Qui cum in pastoralis hujus ecclesiæ tria annorum
 " lustra, transgisset, Ep^s Bangorensis factus est; unde in beatorum
 " numerum adscitus est 27 die Novembris, A^o Dni 1633, ætatis
 " suæ 52."

Various mo-
 numents.

On the south wall is a monument to the memory of Thomas Wood, Esq. who died anno 1649. The figures of himself and his sons are well executed in white marble, in alto relievo. His eldest son, Sir Henry, was created a baronet; John, the second, was a citizen of London; Thomas, the third, (near whose knee the sculptor has placed a mitre,) was Bishop of Litchfield and Coventry; he continued to reside at Hackney after he had obtained that promotion, and frequently attended the parish meetings. William, the youngest son, was clerk of the spicery. On the same wall is a monument (by Roubiliac) to the memory of John Sotheby, Esq.⁶⁸ with the follow-

Or, 2 bars Gules, on each 3 trefoils slipped Arg. in chief a greyhound current Sab. for Palmer. 2. Az. a fesse between 3 lions ramp. Or, for Digges. 3. Arg. on a chevron Gules 3 fl. de lis Or. Henry Thoresby married Jane, daughter of John Palmer, Esq. of Clerkenwell, by Paulina his wife, daughter of Anthony Sandes of Throwley in com. Kent. Thoresby's only surviving daughter married Sir Thomas Hardress, Knt.

⁶⁷ Arms—The see of Bangor impaling Sab. an helmet between 3 pheons appointé Arg.

⁶⁸ Arms—Arg. on a fesse between 3 cross crosslets Sab. as many talbots of the field, quartering 1. Az. 3 quatrefoils slipped Arg. 2. Az. two bars Or, over all a lion ramp. Gules. 3. Quarterly Az. and Or, in the first quarter a mullet of the second. 4. Az. a saltier Or be-

tween four flags Arg. 5. Arg. on a Saltier Az. a leopard's face between four lozenges, Or. 6. Quarterly Or & Az. 7. Az. a fret Or. 8. Sab. a cross potent Or. 9. Arg. a bend between 6 cross crosslets fitché Sab. 10. Az. 2 lions passant Or. 11. Arg. on a chevron Sab. a cross crosslet of the field. 12. Quarterly Arg. & Gules in the first and second quarters a fret Or, over all a fesse Az. for Norris of Lancashire. 13. Gules 3 catherine-wheels Or. 14. Az. a chief Arg. 15. Az. a cross moline pierced Or, surmounted by a crown of the second. 16. Arg. on a mount, an eagle rising proper. 17. Az. a cross moline surmounted by a crown Or, a crescent for difference. 18. Gules, a lion ramp. Arg. crowned Or within a border engrailed of the second.

ing

ing inscription: " In this church, under a stone near the font, lyes ^{John Sotheby.}
 " interred James Sotheby, of Sewardstone in Essex, Esq. descended
 " from an ancient family of the same name in Yorkshire. A stren-
 " uous assertor of civil and religious liberty, whose character re-
 " commended him to the personal knowledge and favour of King
 " William, as in the preceding reign it had exposed him to the re-
 " sentment of King James, who, on that account, first closetted and
 " then imprisoned him. He was well skilled in polite literature,
 " in most branches of which he left a very valuable collection. To
 " the same love of their country, pursuit of knowledge, and prac-
 " tice of virtue, he endeavoured to form and train up his descend-
 " ants, it is to be hoped, not altogether unsuccessfully. Near him
 " lyes his much loved wife Anne, descended from the Norrises of
 " Speke in Lancashire, remarkable for beauty of person, prudence,
 " and virtue, together with three of their children, James, William,
 " and Anne. In the same grave lyes his father, James Sotheby, a
 " merchant of London, and once an inhabitant of this place, and
 " Mary, his wife; parents worthy of such a son. In grateful me-
 " mory of all these, William and Mary, the only surviving children
 " out of seven, in the year 1750, erected this small monument."

On a pillar at the north-west corner of the chancel is a brass plate (with the effigies of the deceased in his pulpit) to the memory of Hugh Johnson, who was vicar of this parish forty-five years, and died anno 1618. Underneath his effigies are some Latin verses.

On the floor of the chancel are the tombs of Thomas Blackall, Esq. (1688); John Blackall, Esq. (1722); Bridget, wife of William Bates, merchant (1725); and others of those families. Thomas Blackall was an alderman of London. His son, Offspring Blackall, ^{Offspring Blackall.} afterwards Bishop of Exeter, resided, in the early part of his life, with his father at Dalston, in an ancient brick house, now let out in lodgings.

On

Rowe's chapel, and monuments of that family.

On the south side of the chancel is a chapel, erected in the year 1614, by Sir Henry Rowe, Knt. as a place of interment for his family. Opposite the door, against the south wall, is a large and handsome monument of black and veined marble, supported by columns of the Corinthian order, to the memory of Sir Henry Rowe, some time Lord Mayor of London, (and father to the founder of the chapel,) who died anno 1612. Under two arches are the effigies of Sir Henry and his lady; below are figures of three sons and three daughters. An inscription, in English verse, informs us that the deceased was son of Sir Thomas Rowe, some time Lord Mayor of London, and his wife Mary. The monument is adorned with the arms and quarterings of Rowe⁶⁹, those of the Merchant Adventurers⁷⁰, the Mercers⁷¹, and the Merchant Taylors⁷² Companies. On the east side of the chapel is a large table tomb, covered with a slab of black marble, (nine feet seven inches in length, and four feet in breadth,) to the memory of Henry Rowe, Esq.⁷³ of Shackwell, who died anno 1670. On the north wall, over the door, is the monument of Elizabeth, wife of John Bennett⁷⁴, who died anno 1625. This chapel is now the property of the Marquis of

⁶⁹ Gules, a quatrefoil Or for Rowe—quartering, 1. Arg. a chevron Az. between 3 trefoils per pale Vert and Gules; the coat of Rowe also, generally blazoned with 3 bezants on the chevron. 2. Az. a chief Or, over all a lion ramp. Arg. billetty Sab. for Goldwell. 3. Per fesse Az. & Gul. 3 fl. de lis Arg. for Holland. 4. Erm. on a chief Gul. 3 sinister hands coupé Arg. for Malmaynes. 5. Or, a cross engrailed Gules for Hant. 6. Gules, a lion pass. guard. Or. 7. Arg. a bend between two cottises nebulee for Surenden. 8. Or a fl. de lis Sab. for Pluckley. 9. Gules, 3 sinister hands Arg. 10. Gules 3 lions ramp. Or within a border engrailed Arg. On another escutcheon, Rowe impaling Arg. a fesse Sab. for Kighley. Sir Henry Rowe married Mary Kighley.

⁷⁰ See p. 106.

⁷¹ Gules, a demi-*virgin* coupé below the shoulder, issuing from clouds, all proper, vested Or, crowned with an eastern crown of the last, her hair dishevelled, and wreathed round the temple with roses of the second; all within an orle of clouds proper.

⁷² Arg. a royal tent between two parliament robes Gul. lined Ermine, the tent garnished Or, tent-staff and pennon of the last; on a chief Az. a lion pass. guard. Or. Three plates of the monuments of the Rowe family at Hackney were engraved at the expence of Edward Rowe Mores, Esq. in 1752.

⁷³ Arms—Rowe impaling Arg. a chevron between 3 water-bougets Sab. for Staverton.

⁷⁴ Arms—Gules, 3 demi-lions ramp. Arg.

Downshire, who is descended, by the female line, from the Rowes of Muswell-hill, the Hackney branch of that family having been long since extinct.

On the east wall of the south aisle are the monuments of Arthur Dericote, Esq.⁷⁵ (1562); (with figures in brass of himself, his four wives, Mary, Emma, Margaret, and Joan, and two children); Henry Banister, Esq. (1628); John Worthington, D.D.⁷⁶ (1671); his son, John Worthington (1737); and Anna Margaretta, relict of Francis Edwards, Esq.⁷⁷ and daughter of Cornelius Vernatty (1765). On the north wall is the monument of John Stock, Gent.⁷⁸ (1703). On the south wall is a small monument of alabaster, with kneeling figures, to the memory of Sir Thomas Rowe, some time Lord Mayor of London, who died anno 1570, and his wife Mary. The greater part of this monument is now concealed by a gallery. Sir Thomas Rowe, by his will bearing date May 2, 1569, directed his body (if he died in London or Hackney) to be buried in the chapel, on the south side of the quire of Hackney-church, where he commonly sat. "If I am buried at Hackney," continues he, "then a convenient tomb to be raised over my sepulture, and to be graven on the stone or stones of the said tomb, my name, title, and the time of my decease, in English words, on which tomb I will there be bestowed 13l. 6s. 8d.; to the church of Hackney for breaking the ground and placing my tomb, 3l. 6s. 8d.; to be expended for the opening, sealing, and coffinng of my body, and for the shete to wynd the body in, and bearing the same to the church, and on other things to be used

Sir Thomas Rowe's directions for his funeral.

⁷⁵ Arms—An antelope passant, in chief 3 escallops. escutcheon of pretence Or, three ears of wheat growing out of a mount proper, on a chief Az.

⁷⁶ Arms—Arg. a wreath proper between 3 dungforks Sab. See the inscription in the account of the parish register. a mullet of the first for Vernatty, impaling Per chevron Or and Sab 3 eagles heads erased and counterchanged.

⁷⁷ Arms—Per bend sinister Ermine and Ermine, a lion ramp. Or, for Edwards, on an ⁷⁸ Arms—Az fretty Or, on a canton of the first, a boar's head of the second.

“ for that purpose, 3l. 6s. 8d.; and for that my mind and desire is,
 “ that my body should be reverently and devoutly brought to the
 “ ground, I will that there be 20 preestes, ministers, or clerks to sing
 “ psalms and other accustomed service, all the way that my corps
 “ is had to the burial, and in the church during the time of the
 “ communion and burial; and I give to either of them 2s.; and I
 “ will there be given to two heralds for their service in attending
 “ at the time of the interment of the body, and for ministering ce-
 “ remonies commonly used, two black gowns, value in both 4l.
 “ and to the said heralds in money, 4l.; and I will there be be-
 “ stowed in banners, squitions, and on the herse, and hanging the
 “ church, according to the now used manner, 10l.; and I will there
 “ be given to 40 pore men 40 black gowns, redy made, every gown,
 “ with the making, to be worth 20s. which pore men to accom-
 “ pany my corps to the ground; to a godly learned man for making
 “ a sermon at my burial, to the edifying of the people, a black
 “ gown, worth 26s. 8d. or so much in money; and, for the more
 “ reverend bringing my corps to the ground, my mynde and desier
 “ is, (if my body be buried at Hackney,) that the lord mayor
 “ and aldermen, and company of Merchant Taylors, my freends,
 “ such as I give black cloth unto, morners, and parishioners, they
 “ would please to accompany my corpse to the burial; and for their
 “ further ease, I will my body go to burial at 8 o’clock in the
 “ morning of such day as my executors shall think fit, and be bu-
 “ ried by 11 o’clock in the forenoon; and that there be a commu-
 “ nion at the time of my burial; and also, that there be a dynner
 “ provided and prepared at my house at Shacklewell the day of my
 “ burial, for the said lord mayor, aldermen, company, freends,
 “ morners, priests, ministers, clerks, pore men, parishioners, and
 “ such other persons as shall accompany the corpse to the ground,
 “ and for the same dynner, and the provision thereof, I bequeth
 “ 66l.

“ 66l. 13s. 4d. Item, I will there be prepared spyce bread to be
 “ given to the said mayor, aldermen, freends, company, and to my
 “ parishioners at London, and such other persons, as well pore as
 “ rich, for the provision whereof I bequeth 10l. To all my men-
 “ children, black gowns, coats, hose, and caps; to all my women-
 “ children, black gowns and kyrtells, for which I bequeth 20l.;
 “ to pore people of Hackney, by 2s. apiece, 5l.; to my son-in-law,
 “ Thomas Randal, and his wife, eche a gold ring, value 40s. apece;
 “ to either of their children, which I have not afore gratified in my
 “ life, 6l. 13l. 4d. and black cootes for all the boyes, and gowns
 “ for the wenches, value in all 8l. and God’s blessing and mine.”

On the wall of the south aisle are also the monuments of Richard Child, merchant (1638⁸⁰); his wife Elizabeth, afterwards married to Thomas Sone (1670); and John Lewis, M. A. lecturer (1770). On the floor is the tomb of Fredefwede, wife of Samuel Kekewich, merchant, who died in Spain anno 1693.

At the east end of the north aisle are the arms and quarterings of Nevill⁸¹, and a small tablet, recording the death of John Nevill, Lord Latimer, “ who departed this life anno 1577, and was buried

⁷⁹ Extracts of Wills in the Prerogative Office, by E. Rowe Mores, Esq. in the possession of Th. Attle, Esq. F. R. A. S.

⁸⁰ Richard Child had three children by his wife Elizabeth; John, Josiah, (afterwards Sir Josiah Child, Knt. of Wanstead,) and Anne.

⁸¹ 1. Gules, on a saltier Arg. a rose of the field—Nevill. 2. Fretty Or and Gules, on a canton Erm. a ship sable—ancient coat of Nevill. 3. Gules, a fesse between 6 crofs crosslets Or—Beauchamp. 4. Checky Or and Az. —Beaumont Earl of Warwick. 5. Gules a chevron between ten crosses pateé, six in chief and four in base—Beckley. 6. Gules a lion passant crowned, Or—Waryn Fitz-Gerard. 7. Or, a fesse between two chevrons Sab.—

Lisle. 8. Arg. a chevron Gules—Tyes. 9. Quarterly Gul. and Or, in the first quarter a mullet Arg.—Vire. 10. Vert a lion ramp. Arg. vulned on the shoulder, proper—Bulbeck. 11. Barry wavy of six Arg. and Az.—Samford. 12. Arg. a fesse double cotised Gules—Baddlesmere. 13. Arg. a saltier between twelve cherries slipped, proper—Sejeaux. 14. Sab. a bend Arg. (charged with an ermine spot) between six crofs crosslets fitcher Arg.—Furneaux. 15. Gules, six escallop shells, three, two, one, Arg.—Scales. 16. Per pale Or and Gules, a lion passant Arg.—Place. 17. Or, a chevron within a border engrailed Gules—Stafford. 18. Per chevron Sab. and Arg. in chief three leopards’ faces Or—Litchfield.

“ at Wells, with his ancestors.” These are the only remains of the monument of Lucy Lady Latimer, wife of the above-mentioned John Nevill, and daughter of Henry Earl of Worcester. She died at Hackney anno 1582, aged fifty-nine, and was there buried. The following lines, written by her son-in-law, Sir William Cornwallis, were formerly to be seen upon her tomb.

Epitaph of
Lucy Lady
Laumer.

- “ Such as she is, such surely shall ye be;
 “ Such as she was, such if ye be, be glad.
 “ Fair in her youth, tho’ fat in age she grew;
 “ Virtuous in both, whose glofs did never fade:
 “ Though long alone, she led a widow’s life,
 “ Yet never Lady lived a truer life.
 “ From Wales she sprang, a branch of Worster’s race;
 “ Graft in a stock of Brown’s, her mother’s side;
 “ In court she held a maid of honour’s place,
 “ Whilst youth in her and she in court did bide.
 “ To John Lord Latymer then she became a wife,
 “ Four daughters had they breathing yet in life.
 “ Earl of Northumberland, the first to wife;
 “ The next the heir of Baron Burleigh chose:
 “ Cornwallis hap, the third for term of life,
 “ And Sir John Danvers pluck’d the youngest rose.
 “ Their fathers’ heirs; them mothers all she saw;
 “ Pray for, or praise her, make your list your law.”

On the east wall of the north aisle is also the monument of Richard Hallely, Gent. (1605). At the east end of the north wall are the remains of a Gothic tomb, which, I suppose, to be that of Heron, spoken of by Weever, and in Stow’s Survey²², perhaps Sir John Heron’s, who was master of the Jewel-house to Henry VIII.

²² Strype’s edition.

On the same wall are those of Benjamin Dod⁸³, citizen of London (1706); Richard de Beauvoir⁸⁴ of Balmes, (descended from a family of that name in Guernsey) (1708); James Cæsar Paget, merchant (1714); and Mr. James Lamborn (1762). On the floor are the tombs of Thomas Cooke, merchant (1694); Alexander Johnstown, Esq. (1709); and John Purnell, Esq. (1743). On the south side of the nave is the monument of Sir Francis Chester, Bart.⁸⁵ of Chickley in the county of Bucks (1766); on the floor is the tomb of his wife Bethia, (daughter of Thomas Webb, Esq. of Kenfington,) who died anno 1743, and his son Francis, who died anno 1757.

In the vestry hangs a wooden tablet, with a long inscription in English verse, written by Sir William Bulstrode in memory of Anne his wife⁸⁶, who died anno 1633. It was formerly placed near the monument of her first husband, Henry Banister.

Weever mentions the tomb of Henry Earl of Northumberland, which had the following inscription: "Here lieth interred Henry Lord Percy, Earle of Northumberland, knight of the most honourable order of the Garter, who died in this towne the last of June 1537, the 29th of Henry 8." This Earl was the person employed, in conjunction with Sir Walter Walsh, to arrest Cardinal Wolsey at his house at Cawood. In his youthful days he was a lover of Anne Boleyn, (then one of the maids of honour to Queen Catherine,) but withdrew his suit in consequence of the interference of his father, who had been purposely made acquainted with the King's partiality to that lady⁸⁷. When the inconstant monarch's af-

Tomb of
Henry Earl
of Northum-
berland.

Anecdotes of
him.

⁸³ Arms—Erm. on a fesse between two bars wavy Sab. three crescents Or.

⁸⁴ Arms—Arg. a chevron between three cinquefoils Gules.

⁸⁵ Arms—Per pale Arg. and Sab. a chevron engrailed between three rams' heads erased and counterchanged.

⁸⁶ Arms on the tablet—Sab. a stag's head

caboshed Arg. attired Or, in his mouth fesse ways an arrow of the last, on the scalp between the attire a cross formé fitché of the second for Bulstrode, impaling Arg. on a fesse Sab. a cinquefoil Or, in chief three mullets of the second.

⁸⁷ Collins's Peerage, edit. 1768, vol. v. p. 411.

fection for Anne Boleyn (then his Queen) began to decline, a supposed pre-contract with the Earl of Northumberland was made the pretence for a divorce; though the Earl, in a letter to Secretary Cromwell, (dated Newington-green, May 13, 1537,) denied the existence of any such contract in the most solemn manner⁸⁸. "Henry Earl of Northumberland died (says the account of his funeral in the Heralds'-college) at his manor of Hackney, now the King's house, between 2 and 3 in the morning, on the 29 of June 1537, 29 Hen. 8." His funeral was attended by the four orders of friars; clerks and priests, a great number; Lord Butler was the chief mourner; the other mourners were Lord Borough, Sir Anthony Wingfield, Richard Cromwell, Esq. Ralph Sadler, Esq. &c. &c. Divine service was performed by the Bishop of St. Asaph and the Abbot of Stratford⁸⁹. The Earl of Northumberland dying without issue, and his brother having been attainted, the title became extinct, but was revived again in the person of his nephew, Thomas Percy, anno 1557.

Tombs recorded by Weever;

Weever mentions also the tombs of Joan Curteys, the daughter of ——— Shoredych (1399); John Jenyns (1423); ——— Alexander, serjeant at law (1438); Roger Ford (1453); John Butterfield (1454); Thomas Heit, vicar (1464); John Catcher (1487); Henry Theikett (1503); John Elryngton, filazer of London, and keeper of the records of the Common Pleas (1504); Alice Ryder⁹⁰ (1517); Robert Walsingham, clerk of the spicery to Henry VIII. (1522); Joan, wife of John Only, Esq. of Warwickshire (1525); William Lowth, goldsmith (1528); William, son of Robert Heneage, one of the King's auditors (1535); Thomas Symond (1542); and ——— Heron, without any date or inscription.

⁸⁸ Collins's Peerage, ed. 1768, vol. v. p. 413.

⁸⁹ Funerals l. XV. 141.

⁹⁰ On this tomb was a figure in brass of the deceased, with a milk-pail on her head. Tradition says, that she had been a milk-maid,

and that, becoming rich, she was a great benefactress to the parish. Her name, however, does not occur among the benefactors mentioned in the chantry roll, 1 Edw. VI. not many years after her death.

In

In the Circuit Walk, annexed to the latest editions of Stow's Survey of London⁹¹, are mentioned the tombs of Robert Stork (1416); Edward Saunders, Esq. (1599); William Sedgwick, of London, merchant (1680); Mr. John Johnson (1686); Edward Matson (1688); Robert Matson (1695); John Dod, citizen of London, (who married Mary, daughter of Richard Thorowgood, alderman) (1688); John Ivat (1693); Captain Robert Dean (1699); Sarah, wife of John Pierse (1702); and a monument, to the memory of three children, which stood near Henry Banister's, in the south aisle. Their names were not mentioned in the inscription; the date was 1592. The tombs of the following persons, in the church-yard, which have either been removed, or of which the inscriptions are become illegible, are recorded in the same place; viz. Thomasine, wife of John Bailiff, Esq. (1641); John Kent, surgeon (1660); William Gray, citizen of London (1663); Sarah, wife of the Rev. John Hill (1715); and Peninnah Jukes⁹² (1716). The tombs of the following persons now remain there: Thomas Trench, Esq. (1699); and his daughter Elizabeth, wife of John Farrinton (1725); (his daughter Mary, mentioned also in the epitaph, became the wife of Richard Chifwell, Esq. and was buried at Debden in Essex anno 1726); Adonijah Wiles, merchant (1705); John Sikes, Esq. (1709); James Lambe, Esq. (1727); Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Foster⁹³ (1727); Mr. Edmund Staples (1729); Captain Branfon Oulson (1732); Benjamin Morland, master of St. Paul's school (1733); Mr. William Buck (1737); John Jacob (1737); Alexander Garrett, Esq. (1738); Peter Newcome, A. M. (1738); Mary Jane, wife of Jullerand Mourgue (1740); Hannah, wife of Christopher Rawlin-

Tombs in the church yard.

⁹¹ P. 801, 802.

⁹² On this tomb was the following inscription :

“ A maid near eighteen,
“ We have laid in this green,
“ To rest herself here a short space ;

“ And after that time,

“ This rose in her prime

“ Shall rise up again by God's grace.”

⁹³ There is an obelisk to the memory of this family, but so much worn that this is the only date legible.

fon (1740); Stephen Cazalet, merchant (1742); John Nicholas, Esq. (1742); Francis Wilkes, Esq. (1742); Michael Reau, Esq. (1742); George Smith²⁴, A. M. (1746); Thomas Wade, Esq. (1754); Richard Boddicott, merchant (1756); Patrick Macky, Esq. (1757); Anne, daughter of John Otto Baiier, Esq. (1759); Jeremiah Pratt, Gent. of the South-Sea-house (1760); John Spranger, Esq. (1760); Edmund Boddicott, accountant-general to the East India Company (1761); Rev. John Barker (1762); Jeremiah Marlowe, Esq. (1765); Mr. Robert Cope (1767); Mrs. Mary Girardot (1767); John Le Febure, Esq. (1768); Sarah, wife of Peter Cazalet, merchant (1768); Mary, wife of Thomas Davies, Esq. (1770); Cornelius Dutens, Gent. (1770); Matthias Gale, Esq. (1771); Cornelius Vandewaal, Esq. (1772); Sarah Shepherd, daughter of Lewis Jones, Esq. (1773); John Townson, Esq. (1773); Rebecca, wife of Duncan Campbell, Esq. (1774); Sir Peter Fenoulhet, Knt. (1774); Henry Baker, Esq. (1775); Sophia, daughter of Sir Richard Temple, Bart. (1775); Lewis Jones, Esq. (1776); John Box, Esq. (1777); William Clarke, Esq. of Brooke-house (1777); John Reed, Esq. (1779); Mrs. Sarah Plumridge, aged 94 (1780); Rev. Nelthorpe Wade, rector of Prifton, com. Somerset (1781); Mary, relict of Thomas Hardy, physician at Lowth (1781); John Raymond, Esq. (1782); John Biggs, Esq. (1782); Mr. David Powell (1784); Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Parkinson (1784); Jacob Albert, Esq. (1784); Daniel Stacy, Esq. (1789); David André, Esq. (1791); Robert Martin, Esq. (1791); John Pickles, Esq. (1791); and Mrs. Sarah Utten of Jamaica (1793).

The church-yard was enlarged in 1671, by the addition of a piece of ground given by Sir George Vyner.

²⁴ He was first pastor of the new meeting-house, which was built in 1716, in consequence of the quarrel which happened upon Mr. Henry's death anno 1714. Mr. Smith's funeral sermon was preached by Dr. Samuel Chandler, and is in print.

In the year 1789 it was resolved, on account of the great increase New church. of inhabitants in this parish, to build a larger church, upon a new site in the field adjoining to the present church-yard. The new building, which is of brick, was begun in the month of May 1791; it is covered in, but, as yet, is unfinished. Its form is that of a cross; the length, from east to west, one hundred and four feet, and the same from north to south. The tower is to be at the north end, to face the road. Three of the projecting sides of the cross are intended for galleries; the fourth for the chancel. The centre is an area of sixty-three feet, which will be left open, and free from any obstruction of pillars. It is calculated that the whole building will contain seats for two thousand persons. The failure of one of the contractors has been a considerable impediment to the progress of the work.

At Homerton is a chapel, built by Stephen Ram, Esq. in the year Homerton-chapel. 1729, and now used as a meeting-house for the Methodists*. In this chapel is the monument of Anne Ram, wife of the founder. She died anno 1710, and was buried in Hackney-church, but her body was afterwards removed to Homerton.

At Upper Clapton is a neat chapel, built in the year 1777, by Mr. Clapton-chapel. Devall, for the accommodation of his own tenants and other inhabitants of that hamlet and its neighbourhood. It will contain about four hundred persons, and is rented by the Rev. Jelinger Symons, B.D. curate of the parish.

The chapel, which belonged formerly to the hospital at King'sland, King'sland chapel. is now used for the accommodation of the inhabitants of that hamlet. The chaplain is nominated by the governors of St. Bartholomew's hospital, who have lately appointed the Rev. James Maidman.

The church of Hackney is dedicated to St. Augustine, though it Rectory and vicarage. has of late been erroneously called the church of St. John of Jerusa-

* The Methodists have another Meeting-house at King'sland in this parish.

Manor of the
rectory, or
Grumbolds.

lem, a mistake which would have been more easily accounted for if the patronage had ever been annexed to the manor, which belonged to the monastery of St. John's. But it is well known that the advowson of the rectory (which is a manor and known by the name of Grumbolds) was vested in the Bishops of London, as lords of the superior manor, till both together were separated from that fee in the reign of Edward VI. and they have since that time undergone the same alienations⁹⁴. Ralph Stratford, Bishop of London, had a licence from Edward III. to annex the church of Hackney, then valued at fifty marks per annum, to the office of precentor of St. Paul's cathedral, in exchange for the church of Stortford; but it does not appear that the appropriation ever took effect⁹⁵. The patronage of the vicarage is, properly speaking, vested in the rector, but it has long been customary for the incumbent, immediately upon his presentation, to grant the patron a lease of the rectorial manor of Grumbolds, by virtue of which he presents also to the vicarage. In the year 1327 the vicarage was rated at twelve marks⁹⁶; it is valued in the King's books at 20l. In 1650 the parsonage-house, glebe, and tithes were estimated at 140l. per annum; the vicarage at 50l.⁹⁷

Vicarage-
house.

In the year 1345, a dwelling-house was granted to Thomas vicar of Hackney, and his successors, to be held of the rector by the annual render of a red rose⁹⁸. The present vicarage-house was built by subscription in the year 1705, at the expence of about 770l.⁹⁹

Rectors.
Gaufelinus.

Gaufelinus, a cardinal presbyter in the church of Rome, was rector of Hackney from the year 1328 to 1334¹⁰⁰.

⁹⁴ See p. 452, 453. William Hobson purchased the manor of Grumbolds, and the advowson, before he was possessed of the other manors.

⁹⁵ Newcourt's Repertorium, vol. i. p. 97.

⁹⁶ Harl. MSS. No. 60.

⁹⁷ Parliamentary Surveys, Lamb. MSS. Lib.

⁹⁸ Esch. 19 Edw. III. No. 53. second numbering, and Pat. 19 Edw. III. pt. 1. m. 11.

⁹⁹ Note in the parish register.

¹⁰⁰ Newcourt, vol. i. p. 618.

Christopher Urswick, presented to the rectory of Hackney by Bishop Hill, anno 1502, was a man of very considerable eminence. Christopher Urswick. He is said to have been recorder of London in the reign of Edward IV.¹⁰¹; but he seems to have been mistaken; for Sir Thomas Urswick was recorder of London, and afterwards (anno 1472) chief baron of the Exchequer. His abilities as a statesman, which had been evinced in his successful endeavours to promote the union between Henry VII. to whom he was chaplain, and Elizabeth of York, induced the King to employ him in various important negotiations and embassies. He was installed dean of Windsor in 1495; and enjoyed, at the same time, the archdeaconry of Richmond in Yorkshire. After he became rector of Hackney he fixed his residence there, and spent the remainder of his days in religious retirement¹⁰² having resigned his other preferments, and refused a proffered bishopric. By his will he desired to be buried in the church of Hackney, before the image of St. Austin¹⁰³. He was succeeded in the rectory by Richard Sparkeforth¹⁰⁴.

Richard Sampson, collated by Bishop Stokesley anno 1534, was much in the favour of Henry VIII. to please whom he wrote against the pope's supremacy. Richard Sampson. He resigned this rectory, anno 1536, on his promotion to the see of Chichester, whence he was afterwards removed to Litchfield. In the reign of Edward VI. notwithstanding his former writings, he professed himself a papist, and suffered much on account of his religion. He died anno 1554¹⁰⁵.

Thomas Darbyshire, collated by Bishop Bonner anno 1554, was deprived by Queen Elizabeth. He afterwards went to the continent, entered into the society of Jesus, distinguished himself, as a Thomas Darbyshire.

¹⁰¹ Newcourt, vol. i. p. 139.

¹⁰² Ibid.

¹⁰³ Abstract of Wills in the Prerogative-office, by B. R. Mores, Esq. in possession of Thomas Astle, Esq

¹⁰⁴ Richard Sparkeforth was collated March 31, 1522. Lamb. Regist. Warham f. 300. a. The year of his admission is not mentioned by Newcourt.

¹⁰⁵ Newcourt.

man of learning, among those of that order, and died, at a great age, in Lorrain anno 1604¹⁰⁶.

Christopher
Carlile.

Christopher Carlile, collated anno 1571, is supposed to have been the person (of that name) who published a treatise on Christ's descent into hell¹⁰⁷.

George
Moor.

George Moor, who was rector during the civil war, is said to have been ejected by the Puritans¹⁰⁸. It appears, however, that he was in possession of the rectory at the time of taking the parliamentary survey, anno 1650, and that he died, rector in 1664.

The present rector is the Rev. Peter Beauvoir.

Vicars.
David Dou-
ben.

David Douben, presented to the vicarage in 1618¹⁰⁹, was promoted to the see of Bangor in 1631, and dying the 27th of November 1633, at Bangor-house in Shoe-lane, London, was buried at Hackney on the 29th¹¹⁰. He was succeeded in the vicarage by

Archbishop
Sheldon.

Gilbert Sheldon¹¹¹, afterwards warden of All-Souls-college, and eventually Archbishop of Canterbury, the munificent founder of the Sheldonian Theatre at Oxford. Sheldon's successor at Hackney,

Calibute
Downing.

was Dr. Calibute Downing¹¹², a man of considerable notoriety during the struggles for power in the middle of the last century. He was at first a zealous writer in defence of the Hierarchy; afterwards not less zealous, both as a writer and preacher, in favour of the Puritans. He was one of the assembly of divines, was chaplain to Lord Robarts's regiment in the parliamentary army, became a covenanter in 1643, and soon afterwards joined the independents. He died, suddenly, at Hackney in 1644. His son George, changing his politics at the restoration, was created a baronet, and made a commissioner of the customs¹¹³.

¹⁰⁶ Newcourt.

¹⁰⁷ Ibid.

¹⁰⁸ Walker's *Sufferings of the Clergy*, p.

173.

¹⁰⁹ Newcourt.

¹¹⁰ Parish register.

¹¹¹ Newcourt.

¹¹² Presented May 18, 1636. Lamb. Regist. Laud f. 166. a. His presentation is not mentioned by Newcourt.

¹¹³ Newcourt, and Ant. Wood.

Downing was succeeded at Hackney by William Spurstowe, who William Spurstowe. was also one of the assembly of divines, a frequent preacher before the long parliament, and one of the Smeectymnus. He published some treatises on religious subjects. Spurstowe was for some time master of Katherine-hall in Cambridge. and was one of the divines who disputed with Charles I. in the Isle of Wight, against episcopacy^{***}. In the year 1662 he was ejected from this vicarage for non-conformity; but continued to reside at Hackney till his death. He was buried there Feb. 8, 1665-6.

Peter Newcome, A. M. who was presented to the vicarage of Peter Newcome. Hackney by Francis Tyssen, Esq. anno 1703, was son of Henry Newcome, A. M. of Manchester, and had been for many years vicar of Aldenham, Herts. He was author of a course of catechetical sermons for the whole year, in 2 vols. 8vo. and several single discourses. His son Henry, having married the daughter of Benjamin Morland, (anno 1714,) succeeded his father-in-law in the care of a school, which is now superintended by his grandson, Mr. Hackney-school. Richard Newcome, having flourished nearly a century upon the same spot. It has been particularly celebrated for the excellence of the dramatic performances, exhibited every third year by the scholars. Dramatic performances there. In these dramas Dr. Benjamin Hoadly, author of the Suspicious Husband, and his brother, Dr. John Hoadly, a dramatic writer also, who were both educated at this school, formerly distinguished themselves, particularly the latter, who acquired great credit in the character of Phocyas, in the Siege of Damascus. Mr. Newcome, the vicar, lies buried in the church-yard, where is the following inscription upon his tomb: "H. S. E. Petrus Newcome, "A. M. Filius Henrici Newcome, A. M. Mancunienfis, magni in primis, " & præclari viri, primùm viginti amplius annos eccles. de Alden- "ham in agro Hertford: deinde plus triginta-quinque hujusce vica-

^{***} Newcourt, and Ant. Wood.

"rius.

“ rius. Ad officii munera suscipiendum optimé instructus, et fideli
 “ constantiâ ad exequendum intentus. Vitæ hic bené actæ memo-
 “ riâ et futuræ providentiâ munitus, æquissimo animo naturæ con-
 “ cessit. Uxorem post nullas memorandam duxit Annam Eustachii
 “ Hooke de Hooke in com. Southamp. Armig. filiam ex quâ
 “ duodecim liberos suscepit quorum quatuor filii et .duæ filiæ
 “ superstites, pietatis ergo H. M. P. P.

“ Obiit $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Ille Oct. } 5 \\ \text{Illa Aug. } 17 \end{array} \right\}$ Anno Dom. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1738 \\ 1726 \end{array} \right\}$ Æt. $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 82 \\ 65. \end{array} \right\}$ ”

There is a portrait of Peter Newcome, engraved by Vertue.

The present vicar of Hackney is Thomas Cornthwaite, M. A. who succeeded Robert Wright, D D. in the year 1753.

Lecturers. Dr. John Worthington, of whom more particular mention will be made hereafter, was lecturer of Hackney from 1669 to 1671¹¹⁵.
John Worthington. John Strype, the celebrated antiquary, was chosen lecturer in the year 1689, and enjoyed that situation till the year 1724, when he resigned it¹¹⁶, but continued to reside at Hackney till his death, which happened in the month of December 1737, and in the ninety-fourth year of his age. Upon Strype's resignation the parish chose six lecturers¹¹⁷, who preached two months each, by turns,
Francis Pile, &c. viz. Francis Pile, John Coppin, Thomas Bullock, John Dubordieu, William Simpson, and David Scurlock; most of them were men of some eminence.

Guild founded anno 1479. Henry Sharp, rector, in conjunction with Simon and John Elryngton, (anno 1479,) founded a guild in the church of Hackney, consisting of a warden, and certain brothers and sisters. It was dedicated to the Holy Trinity and the Virgin Mary¹¹⁸.

Presbyterian dissenters: A congregation of Presbyterian dissenters seems to have been established at Hackney, at an early period in the last century. Philip

¹¹⁵ Parish books.

¹¹⁶ Ibid.

¹¹⁷ Parish books.

¹¹⁸ Pat. 18 Edw. IV. pt. 2. m. 21.

Nye¹¹⁹ and Adoniram Byfield¹²⁰, two eminent Puritan divines, appear to have been preachers there in 1634 and 1636. William Bates¹²¹ and Matthew Henry¹²², men of much celebrity, were pastors of this congregation in the latter end of the last, and the beginning of the present century. Bates died anno 1699; Henry in 1714. The latter was succeeded by John Barker, a man of eminence also, an intimate friend of Dr. Doddridge's¹²³, and author of numerous sermons; his election was contested with so much violence, and his success was so displeasing to those who favoured his opponent, that his friends were obliged to appoint a guard, and to keep forcible possession of the meeting-house; nor were they suffered to assemble without molestation, till the opposite party had resolved to build a new house, the foundation of which was laid in the year 1715¹²⁴. The old meeting-house, which has been since pulled down, stood nearly opposite to that now occupied by the Independents, at the corner of St. Thomas's-square. The new house was called the Gravel-pit meeting-house. The late celebrated Dr. Price was minister of this congregation at the time of his death. He was succeeded by a man no less eminent for his abilities, and still more conspicuous for the events of his life. To enter into the history of living characters is not the object of this work; I shall only add,

Philip Nye;

Adoniram
Byfield;William
Bates;Matthew
Henry;John
Barker;

Dr. Price;

¹¹⁹ A daughter of Philip Nye, "a worthy minister of God's word," was baptized at Hackney in 1634; another daughter in 1636. Parish register. See more of Philip Nye, p. 11, 12.

¹²⁰ John, son of Adoniram Byfield, preacher, was baptized in 1636. Parish register. See more of Byfield, p. 378.

¹²¹ Biograph. Brit.

¹²² Henry was invited to Hackney on the death of Dr. Bates, but declined leaving his congregation at Manchester. Being again very earnestly solicited on the death of Mr. Billio in 1710, he removed to Hackney. He died at Nantwich on his road from Manchester, whi-

ther he had been on a visit to his friends, anno 1714. His principal work was an Exposition of the Bible, which has frequently been reprinted: he published also his father's life, numerous Sermons, a discourse concerning the Nature of Schism, a Scripture Catechism, a Catechism for Children, the Communicant's Companion, &c. &c. See his *Life*, 8vo. 1716.

¹²³ Amongst Doddridge's letters are several from Mr. Barker, which set his character in a very amiable point of view. It appears that he had left Hackney in 1749, and resided at Walthamstow without the charge of any meeting.

¹²⁴ Mr. Newcome's MSS. See p. 480.

therefore,

Dr. Priestley's farewell. therefore, that on the 30th of March 1794, Dr. Priestley preached a farewell sermon to this congregation, previously to his leaving this country for the purpose of spending the remainder of his days upon the continent of America.

The present congregation at the Gravel-pit meeting-house are Unitarians.

Dissenters' college. A college for the education of Protestant dissenters was established at Hackney in the year 1787, under the care of Dr. Kippis, Dr. Price, Dr. Rees, Mr. Morgan, and Mr. Worthington, as tutors and professors. Upon Dr. Price's death, Dr. Priestley succeeded to his department in the college. Being now conducted upon a more confined scale than when it was first established, the only superintendents at present are Dr. Rees and Mr. Belsham, who is Dr. Priestley's successor also as pastor to the congregation.

Independents. The Independents have a meeting-house at this place, and a small cemetery, in which are the tombs of Mrs. Sarah Lambe (1788); John Philibrown (1788); the Rev. Ebenezer Johnston (1791); and a few others.

Jews. The Jews belonging to the Hambrough synagogue have a burial-ground in Grove-street, which was purchased and appropriated to that purpose anno 1788. In this ground are the tombs of Israel Levin Salamons, Esq. (1788); Jacob Elias, aged ninety-two (1788); and Isaac ——— aged ninety-two (1792).

Parish register. The register of baptisms at this place begins in the year 1556; that of marriages in 1589; and that of burials in 1593. Having been favoured by Mr. Wright of Hampton-court, with the use of some MSS. papers which belonged to his father Robert Wright, D. D. late vicar of Hackney, consisting principally of notes taken for the most part from the parish register and vestry-books by Mr. Newcome, his predecessor, and continued by himself; I found among other particulars the number of baptisms, burials, and marriages

riages in each year, from the earliest period of the register to the year 1739. The whole of these I have divided into averages of ten years, and have continued the table to the present time, as follows:

	Average of Baptisms.	Marriages.	Burials
1556—65	- 32 $\frac{1}{10}$		
1566—75	- 28 $\frac{2}{3}$		
1576—85	- 38 $\frac{1}{10}$		
1586—95	- 41 $\frac{7}{10}$		
1596—1605	- 44 $\frac{2}{3}$	- 18 $\frac{2}{3}$	- 93 $\frac{1}{10}$
1606—1615	- 43 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 18 $\frac{2}{3}$	- 59 $\frac{1}{3}$
1616—25	- 44 $\frac{1}{3}$	- 17 $\frac{7}{10}$	- 75 $\frac{9}{10}$
1626—35	- 47 $\frac{3}{10}$	- 22 $\frac{1}{10}$	- 56 $\frac{4}{5}$
1636—45	- 58 $\frac{1}{3}$	- 19 $\frac{1}{10}$	- 71 $\frac{3}{5}$
1646—55	- 46 $\frac{9}{10}$	- 12 $\frac{3}{10}$	- 77 $\frac{1}{5}$
1656—65	- 44 $\frac{1}{10}$	- 10 $\frac{1}{3}$	- 92 $\frac{2}{3}$
1666—75	- 55 $\frac{1}{3}$	- 10 $\frac{4}{5}$	- 92 $\frac{1}{10}$
1676—85	- 49 $\frac{1}{10}$	- 4 $\frac{1}{10}$	- 102 $\frac{1}{2}$
1686—95	- 67 $\frac{1}{5}$	- 4 $\frac{2}{3}$	- 101 $\frac{9}{10}$
1696—1705	- 59 $\frac{2}{3}$	- 17 $\frac{2}{3}$	- 109 $\frac{9}{10}$
1706—1715	- 88 $\frac{1}{5}$	- 17 $\frac{7}{10}$	- 159 $\frac{9}{10}$
1716—25	- 100 $\frac{7}{10}$	- 19 $\frac{3}{10}$	- 210 $\frac{7}{10}$
1726—35	- 95 $\frac{3}{5}$	- 18 $\frac{2}{3}$	- 216 $\frac{3}{10}$
1736—45	- 95 $\frac{3}{5}$	- 15 $\frac{7}{10}$	- 200 $\frac{7}{10}$
1746—55	- 99 $\frac{3}{10}$	- 17 $\frac{7}{10}$	- 193 $\frac{1}{5}$
1756—65	- 114 $\frac{1}{5}$	- 47 $\frac{1}{5}$	- 209 $\frac{2}{5}$
1766—75	- 142	- 53 $\frac{1}{2}$	- 221 $\frac{3}{5}$
1776—85	- 177 $\frac{4}{5}$	- 59 $\frac{9}{10}$	- 228 $\frac{4}{5}$
1786—90	- 205 $\frac{4}{5}$	- 77	- 227 $\frac{1}{5}$
1791	- 193	- 79	- 222
1792	- 193	- 91	- 252
1793	- 210	- 73	- 260

Comparative
state of po-
pulation.

The increase of houses has been nearly in an equal proportion to that of baptisms. In 1640, the number of householders was 324; in 1756, 983; in 1779, 1212; in 1789, about 1500. The present number is about 1600.

Poor's-rate.

The poor's-rate in 1659, was 120l.; in 1684, 216l.; in 1701, 217l. 12s.; in 1710, 326l.; and in 1794, about twelve times that sum, viz. 3914l.

Plague years.

In the year 1593, forty-two persons died of the plague in Hackney. In 1603 there were 321 burials, of which 269 were persons who died of the plague; yet it is said in the register that none but men and women of note were inserted; all children and vagrants having been omitted. In 1625 there were 266 burials, of which about 170 were persons who died of the plague. In 1665, although the parish was become more populous, the havoc occasioned by this fatal distemper was not so great; the whole number buried that year being 225. On the 16th of July 1665, it was agreed in vestry, that the vicar, churchwardens, and overseers, should choose four women for nurses to take care of the sick, who should be allowed four shillings a month for life, and should have twenty shillings a month during their attendance; that four bearers also should be chosen, to be allowed four shillings a week each during the infection; that a close cover should be made for the church coffin; and that a sedan should be provided for removing the sick to pest-houses. On the 5th of September a collection was ordered to be made from lodgers for the poor infected.

Extracts from the Parish Register.

Brooke Lord
Cobham.

" Margaret Brooke, the daughter of Sir William Brooke, Lord Cobham, baptized June 8, 1564." Lord Cobham was K. G. and employed by Queen Elizabeth as her ambassador to the court of Spain. The title was forfeited by his son Henry, was restored to his great grandson Sir John Brooke anno 1645, but became extinct at

at his death, which happened in 1654. Margaret Brooke, whose baptism is here recorded, is not mentioned by Dugdale ¹²⁵.

“ William Tate, Gentleman; and Elizabeth, the elder daughter
 “ unto the Right Honorable Edward Lord Zouch, beinge thrife
 “ solempnlye asked in the church accordinge to the accustomed
 “ manner, were also the 27 daye of December, beinge the feaste
 “ daye of St John the Evangelyste, joyned together in matrymonic
 “ at the tyme of devine service, A° Dni. 1597.” Lord Zouch had
 a feat at Hackney, where he amused himself with experimental gar-
 dening ¹²⁶, and the science of botany, of which he was so great an
 encourager, that he cultivated a physick-garden in this parish at his
 own expence, committing the superintendence of it to the celebrated
 Lobel ¹²⁷. William
Tate.
Elizabeth
Zouch.

Lord Zouch.

Physic-
garden.

Lobel.

“ Bridget, the daughter of Sir Edward Dymmocke, Knt. was
 “ christened the fyxt daye of November 1597.” Dymmocke,
Knt.

“ Thomas Binge, that reverend and worshipful doctōr of the civil
 “ lawe, was buried the 23 daie of the month of December, anno
 “ 1599, in the north quier.” Binge.

“ Burials, May, 1601. Margaret Frye, who being delivered
 “ of three women children at a birth, were all buried the 19th.” Three chil-
dren at a
birth.

“ S^r Rob^t Riche, nobil. ordinis Balnearii mil. et Francisc. Hatton
 “ bannis matrimonialibus trinis vicibus debitē & publicē promulgat.
 “ were joyned in matrymonye the 12 day of Februarye, by licensē,
 “ graunted by the reverent father Rich. Bushopp of London, An^o
 “ Dni. juxta cursum et computationem eccles. Anglican. mill^o sexcen-
 “ tesimo quarto, for speciall reason as ys testified under the hands
 “ of those that were present on the backsyde of the same licensē,
 “ 1604.” Sir Robert Rich was afterwards the second Earl of Family of
Rich, Earl
of Warwick.

¹²⁵ Baronage, vol. ii. p. 282.

Platt in his Garden of Eden, p. 143.

¹²⁶ He removed apple and damson trees of thirty years growth with success, says Sir Hugh ¹²⁷ Pulteney's Anecdotes of Botany in Eng-
 land, vol. i. p. 98.

Warwick of that family, being son of Robert Lord Rich created Earl of Warwick anno 1618. His lady was only child of Sir William Newport alias Hatton, the nephew and adopted heir of Lord Chancellor Hatton: "Frances, Lady Countesse of Warwick (having been resident at Hackney at the time of her death) was carried away to be buried at Lee by the Earl her husband, Aug. 15, 1634." Ann, the daughter of Sir Robert Riche, K. of the noble order of the Bathe, was christened the 22d daye of August, anno 1609: the said Ann, eldest daughter of Sir Robert Riche, son and heyre apparent of the right honorable the Lord Riche, borne att Hackneye the 13th daye of August 1609. Robert Rich, the son of Sir Robert Rich, Knight of the Noble Order of the Bath, was borne the 28 day of June, and was christened the 13 day of July, anno 1611." This Robert was the third Earl of Warwick of that name. He died without male issue, and was succeeded by his brother Charles¹²⁸. "Lucy, daughter of Sir Robert Rich, was born June 19, and baptized July 6, 1614."

Vere, Earl of
Oxford.

"Edward de Vere Erle of Oxenford, was buried the 6th daye of Julye, anno 1604. The Lady Elizabeth Countys Doweger of Oxenford, was buryed the 3d day of Januarye 1612-3." Edward Earl of Oxford was the seventeenth Earl of that ancient family: he distinguished himself both as a man of valour and of genius. "In the year 1585 he was at the head of the nobility that embarked with the Earl of Leicester for the relief of the States of Holland; and in 1588 joined the fleet, with ships hired at his own expence, to repell the Spanish Armada. He was Knight of the Garter, and sat on the celebrated trials of the Queen of Scots, and of the Earls of Arundel, Essex, and Southampton¹²⁹." He was an admired poet, and reckoned the best writer of comedy in his time¹³⁰;

¹²⁸ Dugdale's Baronage, vol. ii. p. 388.

¹²⁹ Royal and Noble Authors, vol. i. p. 143.

¹³⁰ Puttenham's Art of Poetry, p. 51.